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Monday, April 9, 1973
Chaitra 19, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 9, 1973/Chaitra 19, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to voluntary Associations for promotion of Urdu language and Literature

*661 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are assisting any voluntary associations in the country engaged in the promotion of Urdu language and literature;

(b) if so, the names of the associations which have been given financial assistance; and

(c) the amount of assistance given to the associations during the past three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The names of Voluntary Associations who have been given financial assistance by the Central Government in the last three financial years for the promotion of Urdu alongwith the amount of such assistance are as under:—

Name	Purpose	Financial assistance given		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu-Hindi, Aligarh	Promotion of Urdu language and literature.	38,000	2,52,000*	2,28,000*
2. Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research institute, Hyderabad.	Promotion of Urdu language and literature.	12,000	12,000	12,000
3. Majlis-i-Ishate-e Adab, Delhi.	Publication of works of Mushafi and Bayan.	4,996	..	..

* The figures include Rs. 2·00 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 1·60 lakhs in 1972-73 towards construction of a building "Urdu Ghar" in Delhi.

	1	2	3	4	5
4	Andhra P adesh Sahitya Akademi, Hyderabad	Publication of lexicon of Deccani Urdu	2,787		
5	Jamia M lia Islamia, Delhi	Publication o^ t aching material for correspo ndence courses.	1,500	..	.
6.	Indian International Centre, Delhi	Preparation of a catalogue of Urdu manuscripts	.		5,000
7	Villa Academy, Hyderabad	Preparation of the book Urdu Word Count'		.	3,000
'	Aiwan-e-Ghalib, Delhi	Towards Cost of Completion of the Ghalib Memorial and Ghalib Auditorium			5 00,000

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर जनाब स्पीकर साहब, क्या मैं आपके जरिए वजीरे तालीम से यह जान सकूगा यहा पर कि हमे खुशी है कि उर्दू की तरक्की के लिए 7,48 000 रुपये इस माल मर्फ किये गये वहा आइन्दा साल मे कोई ऐसा उर्दू का प्राजेक्ट जो जरूरी समझा जाये वह माली मामलात के पेश नजर रोका नही जायेगा ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव मे पाराशर साहब को आश्वासन देना चाहूगा कि पैसे की कमी के कारण किसी स्कीम का रोका नही जायेगा ।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि उत्तर प्रदश और दूसरे सूबो मे जहा उर्दू बोली जाती है वहा पर उर्दू के उस्तादो की बड़ी कमी पाई जाती है तो क्या उर्दू के मुदर्रिसो की तर्बियत के लिए कोई सरकारी एजेन्सी या कोई स्कीम बनाई जायेगी ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव पिछले दो सालो मे और आगामी आने वाले साल मे जो शिक्षको की बहाली के लिए पैसा दिया गया है प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार का उसमे यह आग्रह किया गया है कि उचित मात्रा मे उर्दू शिक्षको की बहाली की जाये । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है कि प्रत्येक प्राइमरी स्कूल मे एक शिक्षक बहाल कर रहे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय पजाब मे भी करिये । मैंने उस दिन कहा था न कि स्पीकर ही कहना चाहिए और कुछ न रखिए सदर वगैरह तो उस पर "प्रजीत" अखबार ने लिखा है । मैं कहता हू सरदार न कहिए। (व्यवधान) वह तीन आर्टिकल लिख चुका है । वह सदर को सरदार बना रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने माननीय मंत्रीजी के सामने उर्दू लाइब्रेरीज के लिए, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी लोग उर्दू बोलने वाले हैं, पुस्तकें और मैगजीन खरीदने के लिए एक ठोस डिमान्ड केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सामने रखी है ? मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि मुख्य मंत्री की तरफ से जो डिमान्ड आई है वह कितनी है और क्या वह इसी बजट सेशन में पूरी की जायेगी ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : तत्काल हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं लेकिन हम माननीय सदस्या को आश्वासन देना चाहेंगे कि हमारे फ्रेमवर्क में जो पैसे का आबंटन कर सकते हैं करेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : स्पीकर साहब, अभी अखबार के जरिये मालूम हुआ कि हमारी वजीरे आजम लखनऊ में प० आनन्द नारायण मुल्ला, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के मशहूर शायर हैं, उनकी हिम्मत अफजाई करने के लिए गई थीं और वहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि उर्दू जबान हमारी तहजीब और तमद्दुन का एक हिस्सा है तो मैं अदब के साथ पूछना चाहता हूं मिनिस्टर साहब से कि आखिर उर्दू की तरक्की के लिए सरकार ने जो कुछ किया, मर्कजी हुकूमत ने जो कुछ किया वह ठीक है लेकिन सूबे की सरकार क्या कर रही थी ? उर्दू जबान जो हिन्दुस्तान की जबान है, जो आमफहम है, उसकी तरक्की के लिए आखिर कौन-कौन ऐसी चीजें की जा रही हैं जिससे उर्दूवालों को यकीन हो जाये कि उर्दू जबान इस हिन्दुस्तान में मरेगी नहीं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने उर्दू के विकास के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया था और पुनः जो हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना है उसमें भी उतनी ही राशि आवंटित करने जा रहे हैं और तरक्की ये उर्दू बोर्ड के माध्यम से एक हाई पावर्ड कमेटी बनाई गई है जिसके गुजराल साहब चेयरमैन हैं और उनकी जो सिफारिशें होंगी उन पर सरकार अमल करेगी।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: May I know as to the number of southern States which have asked for financial assistance for having Urdu teachers and the money given to each State ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : This information is not readily available with me. However, I can inform the hon. Member in writing.

DR. RANEN SEN: I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in West Bengal also, particularly in Greater Calcutta, there are a large number of Urdu-speaking people. There is an organisation called "Anjuman-a-Taraki Urdu, Magrabi Bengal' Among the organisations mentioned in the Statement, I do not find any help being given to that organisation which caters to the needs of Urdu-speaking people in Greater Calcutta. May I know whether the Government has any plan to help such an organisation ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : We shall examine their case and I assure the hon. Member that if we find it feasible to help them, we shall help them.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सत्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उर्दू का इरादे के साथ 25 वर्षों में कत्ले आम हुआ है उस कत्ले आम को रोकने के लिए क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय वह तमाम सुविधायें उर्दू को देगी जो सन् 1947 से पहले उसको मिलती थीं ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : शिक्षा मंत्रालय अपने साधनों के अन्दर जितने भी उपाय किये जा सकते हैं वह करेगा ।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: It is not a question of resources; it is a question of policy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा है । मैंने यह पूछा है कि उर्दू का इरादे के साथ 25 वर्षों से कत्ले आम हुआ है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय वह तमाम सुविधायें उर्दू को देगा जो सन् 1947 से पहले उसको मिलती थीं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : जनाबेवाला, गुजारिश बाअदब यह है कि सन् 1947 से पहले जो मुर्कजी हुकूमत ने उर्दू की तरवीज और इशाअत के लिए कार्यवाई की थी उससे कई गुना ज्यादा कारंवाई वजीरे हिंद इस वक्त कर रही है । (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : आप कहते हैं प्रश्न सीधा होना चाहिए तो फिर जवाब भी सीधा होना चाहिए ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: You referred to the position of the Central Ministry. The Central Ministry's records have been fully examined by me, and I am making this statement with due sense of responsibility. If you hear the rest of my answer, then may be your objection or difficulties would go. The difficulty that arises is that, in official matters....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप उर्दू में बोलिये ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : हुजूरेवाला, क्या करूं जब उर्दू बोलता हूं तो लोग समझते नहीं हैं, समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं । जो उर्दू के हमदर्द हैं वह जानते हैं कि उर्दू में कितनी नफ़ासत है । उर्दू जबान में बड़ी लोच है, बड़ी लचक है, बड़ी नफ़ासत है । अब अगर उस पर कोई गौर न करे तो मुझे मजबूर होकर अंग्रेजी में बोलना पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नफ़ासत में ही बात करें ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जनाबेवाला, अर्ज यह है कि सरकारी उमूर में जो उर्दू के लिये सहूलियतें होनी चाहिये थीं उनका पूरी तरह से इंतजाम अभी तक नहीं हुआ, एक बात । दूसरी बात यह है कि इब्तदाई तालीम के लिये जो इन्तजाम होने चाहिए थे वह पूरी तरह इस जमाने में नहीं हुए । इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, और यह भी मद्देनजर रखते हुए कि लिंगुयस्टिक माइनारिटीज, जो जबानी अकलियत है, उनके तहफ्फुज की जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्ट्री की है, होम मिनिस्ट्री ने और एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने एक साथ मिल करके एक कमेटी कायम की है, गुजराल साहब की सदारत में, जो तालीमी पहलू पर भी गौर कर सकती है, और इस पहलू पर भी गौर कर सकती है कि सरकारी ममलात में उर्दू को उसकी मुनासिब जगह दी जा रही है या नहीं दी जा रही है ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि वह सूबे कि जहां पर उर्दू बोलने वालों की तादाद काफ़ी है, मसलन जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, वहां पर इस साल में

इतनी कार्यवाही हो चुकी है कि अहकामात जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि आने वाले साल में तकरीबन 30,000 उर्दू के उस्ताद प्राइमरी स्कूलों के लिए मुकर्रर हो जायेंगे।.....

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : यह चुनाव की वजह से किया जा रहा है।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : चुनाव की वजह से नहीं, यह तो हमने 1971 में कहा था, और उस वक्त से अमलदरामद किया जा रहा है वरना हथेली पर सरसों तो उगायी नहीं जा सकती। तैयारी करते करते होती है तब जाकर उसका निफ़ाज होता है।

दूसरी चीज जनाबेवाला, यह है कि यू० पी० की सरकार ने जिस बात का ऐलान किया है वह यह है कि जो पुराने मक़तब थे वहां उर्दू के जरिए तालीम दी जाती थी, और जो अभी तक ग्रान्ट के पाने के मुस्तहक नहीं थे उनके लिये अहकामात जारी किये है कि इनकी पूरी तफ़सील बना करके और इनको ग्रान्ट दी जाय और जो किसी वजह से उस मेआर पर नही आ सकते हैं उनको इस मेआर पर लाने की जल्द-अज़-जल्द कोशिश की जाय। यह अहकामात यू० पी० सरकार ने जारी कर दिये है। उर्दू ऐकेडमी उन्होंने बनायी है और उर्दू ऐकेडमी ने उर्दू की तरवीज और तरक्की, दोनों कार्यों के लिए काफी कदम उठाये हैं, और यह वह काम है जो तरक्किये उर्दू बोर्ड, जो मरकज़ी सरकार का कायमशुदा है, उस से बढ़ कर के हैं, उसके अलावा है। मगर दोनों एक दूसरे से राब्ता कायम किये हुये है ताकि यह न हो कि एक ही काम को दोनों आदमी करें। जो एक काम बोर्ड कर रहा है, ऐकेडमी उस काम के अलावा दूसरा काम कर रही है ताकि कुल मिला कर के जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ़ायदा उर्दू बोलने वाले, उर्दू समझने वाले उठा सकें।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, क्योंकि दुबारा आप मुझे खड़ा नहीं होने देंगे।.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब छोड़िये मौर्य जी, इतनी देर लग गई है।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मान्यवर मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिस समय सदस्य प्रश्न करते हैं तो आपका सीधा उन पर दबाव होता है कि सीधा सीधा सवाल कीजिये। मैंने सीधा सवाल किया था लेकिन उसका उत्तर नहीं आया आपका वह दबाव मंत्रीजी पर भी होना चाहिये कि सीधा उत्तर दें, इधर उधर का गाना न गायें। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि उर्दू को इरादे के साथ कत्ल किया गया है। 1947 से पहले उर्दू को एक खास स्थान था। क्या सरकार उस स्थान को उर्दू को देगी? यह मेरा सवाल था, जवाब जाने क्या आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब छोड़िये उसको। उन्होंने काफ़ी तफ़सील के साथ बयान किया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : शशि जी, मैं अपना जौब जानता हूं (व्यवधान) मेरी तो सौतेली मां है, आप की तो सगी मां है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप छोड़िये इस बात को ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मेरा सवाल सीधा यह है कि 1947 से पहले मुसिफ़ी, पी० सी० एस० आदि के कम्पीटीटिव ऐग्जामिनेशन में उर्दू के 100 नम्बर हुआ करते थे। वह नम्बर क्या कम्पलसरी आप रखेंगे या नहीं ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन · जनाबेवाला, जो अहकाम है उस से जो कामो का बटवारा हुआ है, इन इम्तिहानों का ताल्लुक मेरी वजारत से नही है ।

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी · अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लिखा उर्दू मे जायेगा या हिन्दी में लिखा जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा जी ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी · आपने जो इसरार किया कि उर्दू जबान में बात करे, और बहुत ही सलीस उर्दू में जवाब दिया । वह अगर हिन्दी में लिखा जायगा तो कोई तलफ्फुज भी सही नही होगा । आप सोच लीजिये कि क्या होगा ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी हिन्दी में लिखा जायगा तो कम से कम हम भी पढ सकेंगे। फारसी में लिखा गया तो हम उस का मजा नहीं ले सकेंगे ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी · मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि हर जबान का तर्जुमा किया जाता है तो साहब कम से कम यहा पर लिखने वाले उर्दू जबान में लिखें ताकि लोगो को महसूस हो कि ऐवान में अगर कोई उर्दू जबान में सवाल करता है तो उर्दू में लिखा जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय · उर्दू और हिन्दी मिलती जुलती है । लेकिन आपने मशवरा अच्छा दिया है, मैं इसको देखगा ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै जानता हू और मैंने खुद पढ़ा है कि तारिक साहब ने उर्दू मे स्पीच दी थी वह उर्दू मे लिखी गयी थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . हा, यह ठीक है । मै इसके बारे मे दोबारा गौर करूगा ।

श्री शशि भूषण मै जानना चाहता हू कि बावजूद उर्दू का बुरा चाहने वालो के बावजूद सरकारी सरक्षण न मिली उन को, उसके बावजूद भी उर्दू हिन्दुस्तान मे पढने वाले ज्यादा बढे है, अखबार ज्यादा बढे है, आजादी से पहले से ज्यादा किताबे छपी है । इसके साथ साथ मै यह जानना चाहूगा कि आखिर उर्दू पढ कर लोग क्या करे, इस सिलसिले मे भी आप कोई अपनी राय जाहिर करे कि पढ कर अगर नौकरिया नही मिलेगी तो लोग उर्दू क्यो पढ़ेगे ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन जनाबेवाला, मेरी वजारत का ताल्लुक सिर्फ टीचर्स की तकर्रुरी से है । उस सिलसिले में अगर कोई कोताही हुई हो तो माननीय सदस्य जरूर फ़रमायें ।

श्री शशि भूषण मै जानना चाहता हू कि आजादी के बाद उर्दू पढ़ने वालों की तादाद बढ़ी है कि नही ?

डा० कैलाश : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी अर्जियां सरकार को दी गई थीं जिनको कि मंजूरी नहीं मिली जाहिर है उनको रुपया नहीं दिया गया। यह मंत्रीजी को बताना चाहिये। सवाल यह किया गया है कि कितनी अर्जियां आयीं और कितनों को आपने नामंजूर किया, यह बताइये ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : माननीय सदस्य को यह सूचना दी जायगी।

Expansion of activities of Shipping Corporation of India

*662. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to expand the activities of the Shipping Corporation of India during the Fifth Plan has beed finalised.

(b) if so, the main features thereof· and

(c) what is the additional tonnag-expected to be added during the Fifth Plan and the total expenditure expected to be incurred in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The expansion scheme of the Shipping Corporation of India in the Fifth Plan will depend upon the final shape of the Fifth Plan. The Shipping target in Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether the recent orders given to foreign countries for building ships for India included in the Fourth or the Fifth Plan ? If they are included in the Fourth Plan, what is the actual target achieved now and what is the target achievable at the end of the Fourth Plan ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Not at the end of the Fourth Plan, but, as a result of the mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, we have been permitted to place certain additional orders to the extent of 8 lakhs and the present position would be that at the end of the Fourth Plan we would have, so far as the Shipping Corporation of India is concerned, 110 ships of 15·64 GRT.

So far as the Shipping Corporation is concerned.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether or not the present units that are building ships in India are geared up to take the orders of the new ships that are planned in the Fifth Five Year Plan ? What are the specific schemes that are taken up ? Which are the units which are going to be expanded ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Every effort has been made over the years to do that. But as hon. Members know. ship building is a highly sophisticated industry and it is a specialised type of industry which requires special know-how which every country is not prepared to share. So far as the Hindustan Shipyard is concerned. we have plans to expand it and to improve upon its performance. The shipyard at Cochin is there with Japanese collaboration; we have got Mazagaon Dock where two passenger ships are being built with our own designs; Garden Reach workshop is also being expanded. Now we have got a big Dock there which will be able to cater up o about 25,000 tonnes DWT.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि मजगांव डाक में गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के जो जहाज होते हैं, जिनको शायद ट्रालर कहा जाता

है, उनको बनाना आपने शुरू कर दिया है ? यदि यह सच है तो कितनी मिकदार में और कहां आप हमारी आवश्यकता को पूरी करेंगे ? क्या यह सच है कि फूड मिनिस्ट्री ने भी आपसे कहा है कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रालर उनको दें ताकि मछली पकड़ने का काम तेजी से चल सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक मजगांव डाक का सवाल है यह रक्षा मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में आता है उनकी कितनी गिनती है, यह मैं नहीं बतला सकूगा बाकी जो सूचना माननीय सदस्य ने दी है, वह मझे स्वीकार्य है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He did not enlighten us about any specific measures that are taken so far. I want to know as to what steps have been taken by him so far as the ship building yard at Vizag is concerned. What sort of expansion programme have you envisaged ? What are the orders you have received ? Will you be in a position to fulfil the commitments made ? If so, by what time ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Our ship-building capacity is 3 ships on an average in the Hindustan Ship-building yard and we want to increas it to 6 ships. As hon. Members are aware, as I said, ship-building industry itself is a highly sophisticated and complex industry. Not only the hull of the ship but there are thousands and thousands of parts, equipments, components etc. We are self-sufficient indigenously to the extent of 50 per cent. When the Diesel Engine Factory comes up this percentage will go up to 70 per cent. But even then 30 per cent of components etc. will have to be imported. Ship-building has to go with the ancillary and auxiliary industries together. It is our effort, by various means, by organising exhibitions, by inducing people to get interested, by making entrepreneurs become aware of these possibilities and to get interested. But the main question is that any such industry should be an economically viable unit. As I have already said about the Vizag yard that we want to increase the capacity to six ships.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: About Haldia, may I know whether there will be a full-fledged ship-building yard there in future ? What will be its capacity ? What will be its production ? When will this be completed ? Has he got any proposal of that kind with him ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: A working group was set up for Haldia, to examine this question, whether a shipyard could be located there or not. They appointed a sub-committee which went deep into this study. the report of the technical sub-committee has been received. It has been examined. Now Government will consider the recommendations of this committee.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What are the recommendations about ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Whether it can be located there and other allied things.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In view of the fact that we are spending a large amount of foreign exchange on importing ships of large tonnage (upto one million tonnes), and also because of the fact that our existing shipyards have been projected with slipways which do not permit a keel-lying capacity more than 25,000 tonnes, would the Minister consider either in the public sector or the joint sector or in the private sector establishment of shipyards for manufacture of ships exceeding 100,000 dwt on the coast of Gujarat ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: As for the question of having shipyards in the private sector, under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, shipyards are all to be in the

public sector, not in the private sector As for our tonnage, it is not one million tonnes; it has increased from 2 lakh tonnes GRT in 1947 to 26·40 lakh tonnes GRT now in operation.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am referring to ships of large tonnage.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have *Lal Bahadur Shastri* and *Jawaharlal Nehru* tankers of 87,000 tonnes. We have got another of 100,000 to 104,000 tonnes, the latest orders placed with a Yogoslav Shipyard are for two vessels whose tonnage would be 269,000 dwt each.

Committee/Commission to enquire into working of Food Corporation of India

*663. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a Committee or Commission to enquire into the working of Food Corporation of India so as to improve its efficiency; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal before the Government. However, a committee of officials has been constituted to examine the procurement and distribution incidentals of the Food Corporation of India. Statement laid on the Table of the Sahba gives details in respect of this committee.

Statement

A committee under the Chairmanship of Union Food Secretary has been constituted in the Department of Food with Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Secretary, Planning Commission as Members and Managing Director, Food Corporation of India as Member Secretary. This committee will examine the procurement and distribution incidentals charged by the Food Corporation of India for handling the Central stocks of foodgrains.

The terms of reference of the committee are as under:—

(*i*) to examine the reasonableness of the procurement and distribution incidentals incurred by the FCI in undertaking the various operations on behalf of the Central Government;

(*ii*) make specific recommendations regarding the measures that can be adopted to reduce the unit cost of operations by the Food Corporation of India;

(*iii*) examine the incidentals charged by the FCI relating to the operations undertaken on behalf of the State Governments and suggest ways and means of reducing the same; and

(*iv*) examine the present subsidy burden and its further continuance and recommend suitable measures that should be adopted in progressively reducing the burden of subsidy.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The hon. Minister has stated that a Committee has been appointed to examine the procurement and distribution incidentals charged by the FCI and the terms of reference of the Committee have a bearing only on the Financial aspects of the working of the Food Corporation of India. I would like to know whether there have been serious complaints of malpractice and corruption against the former Chairman of the Food Corporation and also against the Managing Director and whether it is not a fact that the Chairman of the Food Corporation had to make a sudden exit. Does this not mean that there was a *prima*

facie case against the Chairman ? If so, what steps Government are taking to improve the administrative working of the Corporation and to plug loopholes that result in corruption ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A new Chairman has been appointed now. If there are any specific suggestions the hon. member wishes to make, we would welcome them. As for the other issues, they were fully debated on the floor of the House.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I did not quite follow. Are Government considering the charges that were made against the working of the Food Corporation when allegations were levelled against the former Chairman, and what is the stage of consideration ? Is it not also a fact that there were charges against the Managing Director also and the same Managing Director has been appointed as Member-Secretary of this new Committee set up by Government ? Why did not Government think it proper to appoint the present Chairman to the Committee ? There must be somebody working as Chairman, as the hon. Minister stated, but he does not find a place on this Committee whereas the Managing Director, against whom there were serious accusations, is the Member-Secretary of this Committee, was not the present Chairman appointed as a member of this Committee ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This committee was set up earlier. May I assure the hon. Member that if there are any specific charges against anybody, however high-placed he may be, the Government will not hesitate to take action against anybody. As far as the enquiry is concerned, the CBI is still making enquiries, and when the report comes, naturally, we will take the House into confidence. (*Interruption*) If there are any specific charges, nobody will be spared.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Specific charges against the managing director were brought before this House also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If there are any specific charges against anybody, I said we will go into them.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्रीजी ने बताया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कुछ पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कुछ चार्जिज आये थे जिन की जांच हो रही है। जिन के ऊपर जांच हो रही है उनमें से कितने ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो अभी भी भारतीय खाद्य निगम में काम कर रहे है ? आप उनको जब तक उनके खिलाफ चार्जिज की जांच हो रही है अपने पदों से हटा क्यों नहीं देते हैं, अलग क्यों नहीं कर देते है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action. We will find out from the CBI whether for an impartial enquiry any such action is desirable. We will take necessary action.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : चेयरमैन को तो आपने हटा दिया लेकिन पदाधिकारियो को जिनके ऊपर चार्जिज हैं, आप रखे हुये हैं ? ऐसा क्यों ? खाद्य की समस्या को ले कर सारे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। सरकार इसकी गम्भीरता को बिल्कुल समझ नही रही है

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr. Sanghi.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know from the hon. Minister, in view of the serious irregularities in the working of the Food Corporation, whether they are thinking of bringing the working of the Food Corporation under the control of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, so that the matter may be put on a proper footing ? Are you thinking in this direction and will you have any proposition to bring it under the accountability of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This House has approved of the law and the Auditor-General has been authorised to go into accounts of the FCI, according to the amended Act which was unanimously endorsed in this House. As far as the current position is concerned, a sub-committee of financial experts has been appointed to go closely into the financial aspects of the FCI.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the course of the reply to the debate on the 4th September last, the hon. Minister of Agriculture assured this House that the entire matter in regard to the functioning of the FCI will be probed into and the facts will be placed before the House. It is about eight months since then, and in between, a vital decision of taking over the foodgrains trade has been taken by the Government. They have formed a committee and still the committee is examining the whole issue. I want to know, in view of the serious decision taken by the Government, whether this committee is going to finalise this probe quickly and make final recommendations soon and whether any interim report has been got from this committee. According to the audited accounts, 25 per cent expenditure of the FCI is wasted and 25 crores of gunny bags are given free to mills, rollers and traders. If so, what steps have the Government taken and may I also know whether an interim report will be given ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The contention about the gunny bags is not correct obviously, because the wheat is being sold to the State Governments including the gunny bags. That has been the basis historically. But now, as the hon. Member himself is aware, all the products of the flour mills are to be taken over by the Government. They will have no freedom to sell, and the State Governments have been authorised to sell the products from the rollers and the flour mills through the public distribution system. Their freedom to sell it in the open market has been taken away. A small group of financial experts are going into it and they are expected to submit a report within two months.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is already eight months and it is going to have catastrophic consequences for the country. Why should they delay it by two more months to give their conclusions ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A detailed examination of all the facts has to be made and I am prepared to place before the hon. Member if he wants the reasons they want more time, I also feel that financial experts should be given adequate time to examine in detail all aspects of the operations. If there is any kind of wastage, I do not agree with the hon. Member that wastage is 25 per cent. I shall be glad to have information on that from the hon. Member.

Request from Rajasthan Government to take over relief work

*664. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has requested the Centre to take over the relief work in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether the State of Rajasthan has been able to utilise effectively the assistance given by the Centre for drought relief, and at the same time, what has been the contribution of the State Government in terms of money and effort ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: According to my latest information, the State Government has spent about Rs. 15 crores; about Rs. 11 crores have been advanced from the Central Government and with this money the State Government is doing its best to provide relief. The number of persons working on relief works has reached 6·98 lakhs.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I also ask whether the Government are going to introduce intensive dry farming as a measure of permanent relief from the continuous drought in that region and if so what are the broad details and the next step contemplated in this regard ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The steps contemplated are well-known : soil conservation, water conservation, afforestation and wherever possible minor irrigation. Some of these projects have already been taken up by the Rajasthan Government.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने आप से यह आग्रह किया है कि पक्की सड़कों के काम को हाथ में लिया जाये और उसमें लेबर और मैटीरियल कम्पोनेंट जो आपने तीस परसेंट निर्धारित किया है, उसको एक्सटेंड किया जाये ताकि राजस्थान की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुये वहां यूटिलिटी की सड़कें बनाई जा सकें ? क्या आपने इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The approach of the Government of India is not to take up road works, as far as possible, but to take up productive works. I have already submitted earlier that Rajasthan is one of the areas where people are subjected to recurrent droughts because of the weather conditions there and the only way is to provide permanent relief to people and that is possible only by taking productive works. As far as productive works are concerned, we should like to support the Rajasthan Government to the extent possible. As far as roads are concerned our advice to them would be to reduce works on road because under Rajasthan conditions most of the roads get eroded and sometimes roads disappear in a short time.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : राजस्थान में पिछले अनेक वर्षों से सूखा पड़ता आ रहा है। राजस्थान कैनाल का काम भी अनेक वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। उसके सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि ** (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I am not going to allow it. I have not allowed it. There is no relevance in this.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह सड़क बनाने के काम को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहते है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस सवाल से कैसे पैदा होता है ? माननीय सदस्य हर बात में पालिटिक्स को ले आते हैं। (व्यवधान)

So far as the remarks against some head of the State are concerned, they will not form part of the records according to the rules. And that is not relevant at all.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं रेलिवेंट सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। जो कुछ मैंने कहा है, वह सत्य है।

राजस्थान की स्थिति बाकी देश से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। वहां पर लोग अकाल में मर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह

**Expunged as order by the Chair.

सड़कों के लिये विशेष प्रावधान नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान नहर को युद्धस्तर पर तैयार करने के लिये कोई विशेष अनुदान या ऋण केन्द्र से देना चाहते हैं, या क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have suggested to the Rajasthan Government that a maximum number should be employed on the Rajasthan Canal. I am glad that the Rajasthan Government is sincerely trying to implement our suggestion.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि राजस्थान जैसे विशाल राज्य में, जहा ज्यादा नदिया नही बहती है, और ज्यादा सिचाई के काम नही किये जा सकते है, सरकार रोड्ज के काम को उपयोगी क्यों नही समझती है, क्योंकि जब तक रोड्ज का काम नही होगा, तब तक लोगों को काम नही मिलेगा और व भूखों मरेगे।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): May I just make the position clear? So far as construction of roads is concerned, we have not completely stopped the work of construction of the roads. The latest instruction issued, after consulting the Finance Department and the Planning Commission, is that whatever expenditure on the drought relief has to be incurred, that should be incurred on productive work. And where that work is available, then the question of construction of roads does not arise.

श्री राम कंवर : राजस्थान में अकाल की स्थिति भयंकर है। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब में कहा है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने 15 करोड रुपया खर्च किया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 11 करोड रुपया दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 11 करोड़ रुपये में से कितना खर्च हो गया है और क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र से और रुपये की मांग की है, ताकि वहां की जनता अकाल की स्थिति से छुटकारा पा सके।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have said that Rs. 15 crores have already been spent by Rajasthan Government. Rs. 11 crores have been advanced by the Central Government. As the Rajasthan Government goes on incurring expenditure, naturally the Central Team which would be scrutinising the expenditure will, from to time, make more advances.

Report of Working Group of National Commission on Agriculture regarding need-based minimum Wage for Agricultural Labourers

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*665. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of the National Commission on Agriculture has submitted the Report on the need-based minimum wage for agricultural labourers and creating more employment opportunities for them in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Agricultural Labour constituted by the National Commission on Agriculture has not yet submitted its report to the Commission on various issues referred to it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के लिये बड़ा हल्ला होता था, हालांकि उसका सम्बन्ध केवल तीस लाख लोगों से था। इसकी तुलना में एग्रीकल्चर में हिन्दुस्तान के 75 फीसदी लोग काम कर रहे हैं, जो या तो मजदूर हैं और या मजदूर-कम-एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी रिपोर्ट के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से क्यों देरी की जा रही है। अगर वह रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी आ जाये और उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो सके, तो एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्ज को राहत मिलेगी।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: He is a senior member and he knows that this working group has been appointed by the National Commission on Agriculture. It will submit its report to the National Commission on Agriculture and then in turn the Commission will be submitting it to the Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: सरकार ने उस कमीशन को बहाल किया है। सारा दफ्तर सरकार का है। वह रिपोर्ट कोई कलकत्ता या बम्बई से नहीं आयेगी। वह यहां ही एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जायेगी। कोई भी साइकिल या कार पर जा कर उस रिपोर्ट को ला सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कृषि मंत्री इस बारे में कमीशन से तकाजा कर के उससे वह रिपोर्ट ले कर उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने के लिये तैयार है, ताकि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरज को नीड-बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज और एम्प्लायमेंट मिले; यदि हां, तो वह कितने दिनो में—क्या इसी सैशन में—उस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखने के लिये तैयार हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We shall take it up with the National Commission on Agriculture. The hon. Member himself is a member there. But formally also we will take it up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since the demand for need-based minimum wage has been rejected by the Pay Commission even in the case of industrial employees, I want to know whether the minimum wage paid by the various States is too low to cope with the rising prices and whether the Government has issued or will issue any directive to the States that the minimum wage paid to agricultural labour should reflect the realities to some extent and should compensate the rising prices in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This matter is dealt with by the Labour Ministry. Of course, the view of my Ministry is that the present level of minimum wages is really low. We would very much like to upgrade it.

SHRI PILOO MODI: May I know whether it is true and it has come to the knowledge of Government that Gujarat Government which had set down a Rs. 3 per day minimum wage for agricultural labour refuses to pay that amount itself to those who are employed on scarcity works?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true Gujarat Government fixed a minimum wage of Rs. 3. In fact, in some other States it is still lower. But the problem of minimum wage is different from scarcity works.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He said minimum wages for agricultural labour is one thing but wage given for scarcity work is quite an other. May I know whether his comprehension of the term 'minimum' applies to all activities or it is possible even to go below the minimum when Government itself is involved?

MR. SPEAKER. This question is about the report being submitted.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER Government allocated some money for crash programmes to give employment to agricultural labour and with some other objectives May I know whether his Ministry has made any study as to how far this crash programme scheme has been able to increase employment opportunities and the wages of agricultural labour ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE· I would request the hon Member to put a separate question

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : जो तीन रुपया मजदूरी मत्री महोदय ने रखी है मैं जानना चाहती हू कि उसमे कुछ महिलाये भी काम करती है तो क्या उनको बराबर रुपया मिलता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न मे तो रिपोर्ट सबमिट करने की बात है । उसमे अगर कोई महिला है तो उसके बारे मे भी जरूर होगी ।

श्री शशि भूषण : महिलाओ को कम पैसा दिया जाता है ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH I would like to be enlightened whether the Group which is going into the question of fixing the minimum wage for agricultural labourers will do so by going round the country and discussing the agricultural problems and making inquiries on the spot?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. This Group is already moving in various parts of the country

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मै जानना चाहता हू कि मत्री महोदय जो मिनिमम वेज ऐक्ट के अनुसार मजदूरी देने को कहते है उसके अनुसार ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस का दाम निर्धारित करते हैं या जो अभी कम रेट पर मजदूरी दी जाती है उसके अनुसार निर्धारित करते है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमे तो इन्होने वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट के बारे में पूछा है कि रिपोर्ट आ गई है या नही ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस का दाम आज निर्धारित किया जाता है वह समूचा खर्चा मिलाकर निर्धारित किया जाता है, तो मै जानना चाहता हू कि जो मिनिमम वेज मजदूरो को देने की बात कही जाती है उसके अनुसार वह निर्धारित किया जाता है या दूसरे तरीके से ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Wage is one of the very important elements in the cost of production Unfortunately, the present minimum wage structure is lower than the prevailing wage structure. What the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into consideration is the prevailing wage structure

SHRI N K P SALVE Since the Minister enjoys the reputation of not merely a progressive agriculturist but a very knowledgable person in agriculture, may I know whether he accepts that the agricultural labour is the most exploited section amongst the labourers in this country ? The Minister says that the other Ministries are also concerned with this problem But since this is his prime responsibility, may I know by what time shall we have a semblance of an end to this exploitation of the agricultural labour ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: It is true that they happen to be the most down-trodden section of society. Therefore, they really deserve the sympathy of all. When the report of the Working Group

of the National Agricultural Commission is received, the Government will naturally give the highest importance to this problem.

परीक्षा प्रणाली को समाप्त करने के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का निर्णय

*667. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग के उक्त निर्णय के अनुसार कक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई जाएगी ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The University Grants Commission has taken a number of steps for improving the present system of examinations with a view to improving their reliability, validity and objectivity.

2. Lately, a Working Group had been appointed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to examine the reports of the various Committee on Examination Reform set up by the Government, University Grants Commission, Inter-University Board, etc. The Group in its final report entitled "Examination Reform—a Plan of Action" has suggested some important general principles on which the new or the desirable pattern of examinations must be based. The Group has also made important recommendations for improvement of examination conducted by different types of Universities and also for examination at the Elementary and Secondary stages. Some important issues like Internal Assessment, Marks and Grade, National Examination and Question Banks have been discussed.

3. The University Grants Commission has generally endorsed the recommendations and suggestions made in the report and has appointed an Implementation Committee to take steps to implement them. The report of the Working Group has also been circulated to all the State Governments to take immediate steps to implement these recommendations with necessary modifications as may be necessary to suit local conditions.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उत्तर उन्होंने दिया है उस सिलसिले में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में शिक्षा के स्तर की गिरती अवस्था को देखते हुए शिक्षा-प्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन तथा परीक्षा प्रणाली में भी अनुकूल परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में आज शिक्षा प्रेमी बहुत ही चिन्तित हैं, तो क्या इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर ठीक से विचार करने के लिए कार्यकारी दल के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति संसद सदस्यों को भी दी जाएगी ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I will be glad to place on the Table of the House the report of the Working Group and the resolution which has been adopted thereon by the University Grants Commission.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या आयोग ने वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली को समाप्त कर छात्र के सतत एवं सही अध्ययन-कार्य व कक्षा

में प्रदर्शित प्रगति को श्रेणी पास करने का आधार मानने का निर्णय ले लिया है ? दूसरे, क्या आयोग ने यह सिद्धान्त भी स्वीकार कर लिया है कि कालेजों को स्वशासन दिया जाए और शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा बनाए रखने के लिए सुविधाए दी जायें ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the details of these questions are concerned, they are under the consideration of the University Grants Commission as a part of the Fifth Plan.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know whether it is in pursuance of the decision taken by the University Grants Commission to abolish the examination system that the Aligarh Muslim University has been closed down ? (*Interruption*)

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Am I supposed to reply in the same way in which the hon. Member has put the question ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: In view of the mass copying in various Universities, it has been suggested that the examination system should be reformed and that a comprehensive policy in this regard should be evolved. From the statement, I find that the Working Group has suggested certain norms and the University Grants Commission and the Central Advisory Board which have been working on the recommendations have prepared and presented certain things which are still under consideration. May I know whether in respect of such working groups or recommending committees, in every case, the opinion of the studying students is also taken and, if not, whether the Ministry will take the opinion of the study ing students as to what are their suggestions in the matter of the abolition of the examination system and reforms therein ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a suggestion.

The fact is that the Central Advisory Board had appointed a committee to go into this question. The Kothari Commission has also made certain recommendations in regard to this matter. Then, various seminars sponsored by the University Grants Commission and the inter-University Boards had gone into this very important issue. On the basis of these various recommendations and the recommendations of the various national conferences on teaching of Physics, Biology and Chemistry, taking all these recommendations into consideration, a consolidated paper was prepared by the Working Group which was submitted to the University Grants Commission. In view of the fact that this matter has been examined so widely and by so many experts and educationists, I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served by consulting individual groups of students.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the last part of the statement, it is stated that the report of the Working Group has been circulated to State Governments to take immediate steps to implement these recommendations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any State has so far taken any steps to implement the recommendations. Secondly, I would also like to know whether open-book-policy has been recommended by the Working Group in the examination hall.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Some States have already implemented this policy at the school stage. For example, Andhra Pradesh has done it and, at the school stage, many of the recommendations have already been implemented. There are many States which have stated that they will make every effort to implement the recommendations at the earliest possible occasion. Among these are Assam and Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland agrees with most of the points raised. Meghalaya says, these shall be implemented as early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Bihar ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Bihar has them under consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Discovery of 17th Century Paintings in Man Singh Palace at Amber, Rajasthan

*666. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether precious wall paintings of the 17th century have been discovered inside the *Man Singh Palace* at Amber in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether efforts are being made by Government to preserve these paintings ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir Precious wall paintings of the 17th century have been discovered inside the Palace in the Amber Fort.

(b) Yes, Sir. The paintings were initially examined by the staff of the Chemical Laboratory of the National Museum at the instance of the Rajasthan State Department of Archaeology. Together, the Chemists of the two organizations exposed and preserved a couple of panels. The State Department has thereafter exposed and preserved a few more panels independently. Further work is in progress by the State Department of Archaeology and Museums.

Request by Mysore Government for increase in allocation for development of Inland Water Transport during Fifth Five Year Plan

*668. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government has urged the Centre that the *ad hoc* allocation of Rs. 1·8 crores by the Central Working Group for development of inland water transport for the Fifth Five Year Plan should be stepped up to Rs. 10 crores;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Working Group for Inland Water Transport for the Fifth Plan has recommended *inter alia* six schemes totalling a provision of Rs. 1·83 crores for Mysore. The report of the Working Group is to be considered by the Planning Commission. In the meeting of Central Inland Water Transport Board on 16-2-1973, the representative of the Government of Mysore had urged that this provision of Rs. 1·83 crores was inadequate. A proposal has been received recently from State Port Officer, Mysore regarding 12 schemes totalling a provision of Rs. 12 60 crores, which is presumably referred to by the Honourable Member. No proposal from the Government of Mysore has yet been received. Out of these 12 schemes, 8 schemes were already covered by the recommendations of the Working Group. The proposal of the Govt. of Mysore when received along with proposals of other State Governments will be duly considered in consultation with the Planning Commission.

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश को सड़कों और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा स्वीकृत राशि

*669. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सड़कों और राजमार्ग के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस धनराशि को किस प्रकार खर्च करने का विचार है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर): (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में वर्गीकृत सड़कों के लिए और इन राजमार्गों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था के लिए मुख्यत: उत्तरदायी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के श्रालावा अन्य सभी सड़कों का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्यत: सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का है। परन्तु राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए भारत सरकार अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व के चुने हुए राज्य सड़कों के लिए राज्यों को ऋण सहायता की भी व्यवस्था करती है।

कार्य जो पहले ही स्वीकृत हो चुके है या 1973–74 मे स्वीकृत होने वाले है पर व्यय किये जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (मूल) कार्य पर सड़क कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए 1973–74 के बजट अनुमानों में 300 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जो संसद के यत के आधीन होगा।

राष्ट्रीय राज मार्गों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए भी धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है इस शीर्ष के अन्तंगत साधारण मरम्मत और नवीकरण के लिए 81.61 लाख रुपयों की उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। इसके अलावा विशेष मरम्मत और बाढ़ से हुई क्षति की मरम्मत इत्यादि के लिए और धन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी जो वास्तविक आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसंधान और पांचवी योजना के भाग बनने वाली परियोजना तैयारी के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्य से सम्बन्धित अग्रिम कार्य वाही के लिए राज्य सरकार को 7.95 लाख रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Development of a new High Yielding Variety of Wheat by Indian Agricultural Research Institute

*670. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI P.A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has evolved a new high yielding variety of wheat claimed to be the only variety in the country which is resistant to all rusts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has recently identified, not one, but several high-yielding lines of wheat which have shown resistance to all the three rusts when tested at a number of centres under the All-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project. The lines are still under test for their yield potential and other desirable characters. Rust-resistant lines have also been identified by wheat breeders, at Kanpur, Pant Nagar, Durgapura, Ludhiana and other centres under the All-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project.

The main findings of the work done in this connection at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

1. Development of high yielding rust resistant wheat varieties has been one of the main activities of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and its wheat breeding stations located at Simla, Bhowali, Pusa, Indore and Wellington. A number of wheat varieties resistant to rusts such as N P 809, N P 818, N P 835, N P 846, N P 852, were released in the past. more

recently H S 1097-17, HS 1138-6-4 (developed by the Simla Centre), H B 117-107 (developed by the Bhowali Centre), H D 2009 (developed by the Delhi Centre) HW 124 and HW 165 (developed by the Wellington Centre) were found to be highly resistant to rusts. All these varieties are now being tested in the Uniform Regional Trials of the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project.

In addition to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, certain stains developed by the Wheat workers of Rajasthan, Uttar-Pradesh, Maharashtra are also showing promise with regard to rust resistance and yield.

2. Unlike in many other wheat growing countries of the world all the three wheat rusts, namely, the black rust, the brown rust and yellow rust are found to attack the wheat crop in India. In each of these three rusts there are a number of physiologic races and biotypes which cannot be distinguished visually but only through their ability to attack certain wheat genotypes. In India there are about 45 such races and biotypes each of which can potentially create an epidemic. Wheat varieties to successfully grown in the main wheat belt of the country should have a good measure of resistance to a majority, if not all, of these races.

3. Breeding for rust resistance is virtually a never ending process. It is a continuous race between the pathogen and the breeder. When a wheat variety is grown on a large scale new races of rusts come up or some of the relatively unimportant races may suddenly become important. For example the most widely grown wheat variety Kalyansona showed resistance to all the three rusts when it was released 6 years back. Now it is susceptible to some races of all the three rusts because of new race or old races which were insignificant in the past. To reduce the losses due to rusts the varieties have to be continuously replaced by newer varieties with greater degree of resistance.

4. The Wellington Centre of the Indian Agricultural Research Insitute developed 2 strains, *viz.*, H W 124 and H W 165 which besides high yielding and having good grain quality have high resistance to all the three rusts. These strains are in final stages of testing in the All India coordinated trials. The Simla Centre of the I.A.R.I. developed the strains H S 1097-17 and H S 1138 6-4 that are resistant to all the three rusts. H S 1097-17 has been released for the high hills of north India during *rabi* 1972-73. HS 1138-6-4 is in final stages of testing.

The Delhi Centre has developed a strain H D 2009 which is showing high field resistance to rusts all over the country. It is now in all India Coordinated trials.

The Bhowali Centre of the I.A.R.I. has developed two strains HS 100-62 and HB 117-107 which are also resistant to all the three rusts in the field. These strains are also under final stages of yield evaluation tests of the All Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project.

The resistance of these strains has been confirmed in the glass house where artificial infections are carried out with rusts.

5. Besides the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, other wheat breeders in the country are also engaged on the development of rust resistent high-yielding varieties of wheat. Some of the newer wheat varieties showing high resistance are Raj 821 (developed in Rajsathan), UP 215 (developed at Pantnagar and K 816 (developed at Kanpur).

Jayanti Villages in Andhra Pradesh

*672. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have selected and submitted a list of villages in the State to be adopted as "Jayanti Villages" for implementing developmental programmes ;

(b) whether the villages so adopted include all hamlets thereof ; and

(c) the pattern of expenditure and assistance for implementing this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) :Yes Sir.

(b) The State Government have not so far intimated that the selected 'Jayanti Villages' do not include all hamlets thereof.

(c) No pattern of assisnance and expenditure for implementing the scheme has been laid down. The State Government have been asked that funds available under on-going Plan and non-Plan schemes of the State Sector, Central Sector and Centrally sponsored sector may be used in a concentrated manner in the selected 'Jayanti Villages'.

Task Forces to go into various aspects of Sugarcane and Sugar production

*673. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of task forces have been appointed in the country with particular reference to the State of Uttar Pradesh to go into the various aspects of sugarcane and sugar production in the country and also improving its quality ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A task Force has been constituted by the Steering Group set up by the Planning Commission to look into the various aspects of sugar industry for the 5th Plna.

(b) The Task Force no sugar has already submitted its report to the Steering Group in March, 1973. The report covers the present status of the sugar Industry lines of development of sugar industry during the Fifth Plan, likely difficulties in achieving the target aimed at and solutions therefor, development of raw material like sugarcane and sugar beet, better utilisation by-products and bringing about cost reduction etc.

Separate Seniority List of Scheduled Castes andScheduled Tribes in Education Directorate, Delhi

*674. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Directorate, Delhi Administration is not maintaining separate seniority lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes serving in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India, separate list of eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officials arranged in order of their *inter se* seniority is maintained by Delhi Administration.

Epidemic of Small-Pox and Measles in Delhi

*675. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an epidemic of small-pox and measles in Delhi ; and

(b) the steps taken to arrest it ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No Sir.

(b) A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There is no epidemic of Smallpox in Delhi ; however sporadic cases are being reported. As for Measles, it is not a notifiable disease in Delhi Municipal Corporation Area. It is, however, notifiable in New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment areas. From the availble information, it cannot be said that there is an epidemic of Measles in Delhi. There has, however, been some increase in the incidence of Measles during the period January to March 1973, as compared to the corresponding period of 1972.

(b) In order to stop transmission of Smallpox the following steps have been taken:—

(*i*) Vaccination, surveillance and outbreak containment activities have been intensified.

(*ii*) Adequate quantitites of potent thermostable freeze dried smallpox vaccine, bifurcated needless and vaccination kits have been provided.

(*iii*) To enhance voluntary acceptability to vaccination, adequate health education and publicity measures have been taken. A spot announcement in Hindi is broadcast daily from the Delhi Station of All India Radio in this respect to encourage people to report even suspected cases of small-pox to the nearest health centre.

(*iv*) Cases are isolated in Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi.

Enquiry by Central Bureau of Investigation into Import of RS-09 Tractors

*676. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MADAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1661. on 3rd April, 1972 regarding the C. B. I enquiry into import of tractors from East Germany and state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation have since completed the enquiry into the import of RS-09 tractors ; and

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Agriculture Forecasting Surveillance system

*677. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of the Central Rice Research Institute has suggested the setting up of an agriculture forecasting and surveillance system in the country ;

(b) if so, whether this will help at the time of outbreaks of pests and plant diseases to prevent massive foodgrains losses ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir,

(*b*) The forecasting and surveillance system will be of help in taking anticipatory and effective control measures against damage by destructive pests and diseases at low cost.

(c) The Government of India consider that proper steps for forecasting and surveillance of pests and diseases are of paramount importance. The following programmes have already been initiated in the 4th Five Year Plan:—

1. All India Wheat Diseases surveillance programme.

2. Rapid survey of destructive diseases and pests of rice in selected states.

Extension of C. G. H. S. facilities to the Staff reporters of Local News-papers and News-Agencies.

*678. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to extend C. G. H. S. facility to the staff Reporters of the local news-papers and news-agencies;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Delhi Press Reporters Association in this context ; and

(c) . if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are not now in a position to extend the CGHS facilities to any further non-Government Organisations due to paucity of resources.

Buildings grants to Institutions under various Universities

*679. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many institutions under different Universities of India are suffering from lack of proper accommodation for increasing the number of students ; and

(b) the amount of money sanctioned for aiding these institutions to erect new buildings under the Head "Building Grants", with State-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Due to rapid increase in enrolment many Universities and Colleges are finding it difficult to provide proper accommodation for their students.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

नैशनल कैपिटल रीजन (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र)

*680 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन) के बारे में कोई अन्तिम योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन) में कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र शामिल किए जाएंगे और इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी नहीं। योजना का ब्यौरा तथा उसे कार्यान्वित करने के साधनों का हिसाब सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से लगाया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Allotment of Land to Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha (Regd.) Green Park, New Delhi

6450.-A. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha (Regd.), Green Park, New Delhi has applied for allotment of land for the construction of a Community centre-*cum*-religious discourse hall adjacent to the existing temple in that area ;

(b) whether a vast stretch of land already available behind the said temple which is said to have been earmarked for some educational institutions ;

(c) whether DDA has already allotted a piece of land which was earmarked for educational institution to Nilakashila Seva Samiti for constructing a temple-*cum*-cultural centre in Haus Khas area (New Delhi);

(d) if so, why the Sanatan Dharam Sabha is being discriminated against in the matter of allotment of land when the DDA themselves have created a precedent in this regard; and

(e) when the land will be allotted to the said Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Some land has been earmarked for educational purpose, in the draft zonal plan of the area.

(c) About 1000 square yards of land has been allotted to Sri Neelachala Seva Sangh for religious purpose in Safdarjang Residential Scheme as such a religious site is indicated in Delhi Development Authority's plan in the Safdarjang Scheme.

(d) Green Park colony was developed by a private coloniser who did not make provision for facilities like temples etc. in the plan.

(*e*) Does not arise.

Schemes for exploitation of water resources in Kerala

6451. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of schemes for which investigation has been completed for the exploitation of water resources in the State of Kerala; and

(b) broad outline of the follow up actions taken and the particulars of scheme in priority to be taken up during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The responsibility for investigations and exploitation of water resources and formulation of schemes for this purpose rests with the State Governments. The schemes are numerous and the names and other particulars about these schemes are not availabl with the Central Government.

Inconvenience to the Residents of Sudershan Park (Moti Nagar), Delhi for Non-existence of sewer and Water facilities

6452. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no water facilities exist in F-Block of Sudershan Park, Moti Nagar, New Delhi-15 causing great inconvenience to about 5,000 people living in this Block of Sudershan Park;

(b) whether no sewer facilities exist in the whole of Sudershan Park (Moti-Nagar), New Delhi-15 causing great inconvenience to 25,000 people living in this colony;

(c) the time by which Government propose to undertake the above jobs to remove the inconvenience of the residents ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have stated that F-Block falls in un-approved area of Sudershan Park and hence no water facility has been provided. There is no sewerage system in Sudershan Park. Moti Nagar is partly sewered.

(c) The work of laying sewerage system in Sudershan Park for which a scheme is under preparation is likely to take a period of 18 to 24 months. Laying of water mains in unauthorised colonies will be taken up in phases, after the residents execute agreement for payment of development charges.

The balance portion of Moti Nagar is to be connected to a Pump House from where it will be pumped to trunk sewer. The work of construction of pump house is in progress and is expected to be completed within a period of about 6 months.

(d) Does not arise.

Water and drainage facilities in Colonies of Delhi-35.

6453. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7010 on the 22nd May, 1972 regarding Water and Drainage facilities in colonies of Delhi-35 and state:

(a) whether the decision for acquiring the plots by Delhi Administration in the above mentioned colonies have been taken ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and when the water and drainage facilities are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). The position is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा जयदेव पार्क, दिल्ली में दूध का केन्द्र खोला जाना

6454. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या दिल्ली-35 मे स्थित "जयदेव पार्क" मे दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एक डिपो खोलने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बस्ती में अब तक डिपो न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उक्त बस्ती में कब तक डिपो खोलने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हा। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने हाल ही में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग से इस कालोनी मे दुग्ध बूथ का निर्माण करने के लिए कहा है।

(ख) और (ग). इस दुग्ध बूथ का निर्माण करने में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा। उसके बाद जैसे ही दूध की सम्भावित माग प्रात: या सांय की पारी के लिए कम से कम 300 बोतलों की हो जाएगी, यहा एक दुग्ध डिपो खोल दिया जाएगा।

राजकीय माध्यमिक कला शिक्षक संघ, दिल्ली (गवर्नमेंट सेकेण्डरी आर्ट टीचर्स एसोसियेशन, दिल्ली) द्वारा ज्ञापन देना

6455. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजकीय माध्यमिक कला शिक्षक संघ, दिल्ली (गवर्नमेन्ट सेकेन्डरी आर्ट टीचर्स एसोसिएशन दिल्ली) के प्रतिनिधि मन्डल ने अपनी मागों के सम्बन्ध में 3-1-1973 को दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद को एक ज्ञापन दिया था : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन की क्या मांगें हैं ; और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित मांगें दी गई थी :—

1. 27-5-1970 से 250-550 रु० का वेतनमान स्वीकृत करना।

2. प्रति सप्ताह 6 पीरियड तथा लगातार दो पीरियड निर्धारित करना।

3 ठीक-ठीक वरीयता सूची तैयार करना।

4. आई० जी० डी० डिप्लोमा, बम्बई को दो वर्षीय ड्राइंग डिप्लोमा के समकक्ष मान्यता देना।

5. उन कला अध्यापको को जिन्होंने प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापका के पदो के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त कर ली है तथा भाषा अध्यापको को अपना काडर बदलने की अनुमति देना।

6 सभी स्कूलो मे ड्राइंग कारनरों की स्थापना।

7 पदोन्नति के लिए, राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, दिल्ली की दीर्घाकालीन कला सेमिनार को मान्यता देना।

इन मांगों की जांच पड़ताल दिल्ली प्रशासन कर रहा है।

Opening of Model Primary School in every community development block

6457. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to open one Model Primary School in every Community Development Block during the Fifth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, what are the other main recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board of Education Ministry and has been accepted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV (a) Government have a proposal under consideration to establish adequate number of model primary schools at the rate of one per block and model secondary schools at the rate of one per district, during the 5th Plan.

(b) The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 36th meeting held at New Delhi on September, 18-19, 1972 has approved proposals for "Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)". It is intended to make an intensive and radical effort to reconstruct the educationl system in the country so as to make it a powerful instrument of social transformation, to improve standards to provide universal primary education to children and to create greater equality of educational opportunity at all levels. The main ingredients of the programme are:—

(1) Transformation of the Educational System;

(2) Improvement of Standards ;

(3) Initiation of a comprehensive programme of pre-school development meant specially for the under-privileged social groups

(4) The provision of universal primary education in the age-group 6-11 by 1975-76 and in the age-group of 6-14 by 1980-81;

(5) The adoption of the uniform pattern of school and college classes *viz.*, 10+2+3 in all States and Union Terriories ;

(6) Vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage ;

(7) The development of a national scholarship policy so that the talented students and especially those coming from the most deprived sections of the community, are assisted to receive the best school or university education ;

(8) The launching of a youth movement for the population in the age-group 14-25 ;

(9) Reorganisation of collegiate and university education ;

(10) Development of technical edution;

(11) Introduction of a large-scale programme of National Social Service; and

(12) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to plan and implement this significant programme of expansion and qualitative improvement.

These recommendations are under the consideration of Government and the Planning Commission.

Projects to be taken by Archaeological Survey of India during Fifth Plan

6458. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 minor projects are to be undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India during the Fifth Plan period for preservation and repairs ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATI SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). During the Fifth Five Year Plan period the Survey proposes to undertake as a plan project repairs to a large number of monuments under its charge throughout the country. The programme and envisages not only structural repairs but also chemical treatment and landscaping with a view to improving the environments. The scale of the work, however, will depend upon the allocation of funds for the purpose.

M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering at I.I.T. Kharagpur

6460. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seats available for the M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering at I. I. T. Kharagpur and whether all the seats were fully utilised during 1972;

(b) the duration of the sessions and the time when applications are called for and admissions finalised ; and

(c) whether students who comple the B. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering from Agricultural Universities in September, 1973, can get admission in the second Semester at I. I. T, Kharagpur beginning from October/November, 1973

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Fifteen seats are available for M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering at I. I. T., Kharagpur. All seast were utilised during 1972.

(b) Duration of session is from 1st August to 31st July. Applications are called for during April/May and admission is finalised in July.

(c) No Sir.

नसबन्दी आपरेशन के बाद के प्रभावों के बारे में शिकायतें

6461. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी शिकायतें मिली है कि नसबन्दी आपरेशन के पश्चात् टांगो अथवा शरीर के अन्य भागो मे सूजन अथवा जख्म आदि हो जाते है जिनका तुरन्त उपचार आवश्यक है परन्तु ग्राम वासियो को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे मे कुछ उपाय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) (क) और (ख). नसबन्दी आपरेशन किए जाने वाले अंग (अण्ड कोष) की सूजन को छोड़ कर टांगो अथवा शरीर के अन्य भागो मे सूजन अथवा जख्म आदि हो जाने की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नही हुई है।

उन सभी सेवा केन्द्रो मे जहा नसबन्दी आपरेशन किए जाते हैं निशुल्क उपचार की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है।

मूंगफली के तेल के उत्पादन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

6462. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से आगामी मौसम मे मूंगफली का आरक्षित भण्डार बनाने को कहा है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मूंगफली के तेल के उत्पादन को बढाने के लिए भी कहा है,

(ग) क्या इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को सहायता देने पर सहमत हो गई है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० सिन्दे) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि राज्य सरकार के मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढाने के प्रयत्नों में सहयोग देने के लिए मूंगफली का अधिकतम उत्पादन बढाने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना मध्य प्रदेश मे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए मन्जूर की गई है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य पैकेज कार्यक्रम की ही तरह सघन कृषि उपाय अपना कर उत्पादन मे तेजी से वृद्धि करना है। 1972-73 के दौरान इस योजना को 1 लाख हेक्टर मे अधिक क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वित करने की मंजूरी दी गई थी और इस पर होने वाला 4.35 लाख रुपये का पूरा व्यय भारत सरकार को वहन करना था।

मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र की लोक संस्कृति का संरक्षण

6463. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र की लोक संस्कृति के संरक्षण के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है,

(ख) क्या इस लोक संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत अनन्तकाल से प्रचलित सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक लोक गीतों का संग्रह करने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रयास कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) से (ग) संगीत नाटक अकादमी, अपने नियमित कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप मे, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और विभिन्न प्रकार के लोक, जन-जातीय तथा परम्परागत संगीत रिकार्ड करती रही है। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन, मध्य प्रदेश का छत्तीसगढ क्षेत्र भी आता है और लोक तथा जनजातीय गीतों, भावगीतों तथा लोक नाटकों को रिकार्ड किया गया है। अकादमी ने 1000 घंटों की अवधि के लोक तथा जनजातीय संगीत के टेपों का एक बृहद् संग्रह तैयार किया है जिनमे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मुख्य रूप शामिल है। यह सम्पूर्ण सामग्री, अनुसंधान विभागों, संगीत संस्थाओं तथा अनुसंधान कार्यकर्ताओं को उनके प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। लोक और ग्रामीण कला को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, नेहरु युवक केन्द्रों के मुख्य कार्य के रूप में युवक कार्यकलापों को जुटाने के लिए सरकार ने मार्च, 1973 मे, छत्तीसगढ के रायपुर नामक स्थान मे एक दो सप्ताह की कार्यशाला तथा शिविर आयोजित किया था।

मध्य प्रदेश में राज्यों के निकट नर्मदा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण के लिए धन राशि

6464. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में हंडिया के के निकट (हरदा तहसील) नर्मदा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जायेगी और इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : प्रस्तावित पुल बन जाने पर मध्य प्रदेश मे राज्य सड़क पर पड़ेगा । अतः राज्य सरकार इस परियोजना से मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अभी तक वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुआ है, अतः प्रस्तावित पुल के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धन देने का प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Electricity and Water charges Bills for Ministers

6465. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state :

(a) the breakup of electricity and water charges bills for Ministers that Government have paid during the last three years for their official residence ; and

(b) whether in view of the acute shortage of electricity Government have urged upon the Ministers to make at least a token cut in their consumption of electricity and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A statement, showing the breakup of the amount of electricity and water charges in respect of the residential portions of residences of the Ministers paid by the Government during the years 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73 (to the date upto which the bills have been paid), is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Ministers have voluntarily agreed to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 2400/- per annum for free supply of water and electricity in the private portions of their residences. They re-imburse to the Government any expenditure in excess of the ceiling. The annual ceiling of Rs. 2400/- is applicable for the financial year commencing from 1st April to 31st March of the succeeding year and the amount recoverable from the Ministers concerned is billed for at the end of each financial year. A consolidated statement showing the progressive expenditure on water and electricity bills for the residence is sent to each Minister every month with a view to keep them informed and to enable them to keep the consumption as low as possible.

Statement

Statement showing the break up of the amount of electricity and water charges bills in respect of residential portions of the Ministers' residences paid by the Government during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 *and* 1972-73 (*to the date upto which the bills have been paid*).

Year	Expenditure incurred for water and electricity for the Residential portions of the residences				
	Electricity	Water	Total expenditure	Amount borne by the Ministers in excess of the voluntary ceiling of Rs. 2400/- per annum	Net amount borne by Government
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71 . . .	1,29,130·95	21,494·56	1,50,625·51	40,448·27	1,10,177·24
1971-72 . . .	1,13,917·65	21,220·39	1,35,138·04	30,736·54	1,04,401·50
1972-73 . . . (Electricity charges upto the end of January, 1973 and water charges upto December, 1972).	1,01,672·36	16,446·68	*1,18,119·04	Amount paid in advance 5,889·38	*1,12,229·66

*The amounts shown are subject to the voluntary ceiling of Rs. 2400/- per annum and when the final accounts are closed for the year 1972-73, amounts in execess of the ceiling would be borne by the Ministers concerned.

Sale Price of Fertiliser

6466. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any element of subsidy is involved in the distribution price of fertiliser done through the Government agencies ;

(b) if so, the break up of this amount for each variety of fertiliser ;

(c) whether the sale price of fertiliser is same all over the country and if not, whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing equalisation in price structure and if so, the total amount of subsidy that will be required to implement the scheme and the sale price of fertiliser in different states, State-wise for different varieties of fertiliser in the country; and

(d) the element of distribution charge and the cost of production per ton for each variety and the actual sale price and how much is the element of profit per ton that Government earns, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India imports and distribute fertilisers, since indigenous production is not sufficient to meet requirements. The fertilisers imported from different countries are pooled together and are distributed by the Central Fertilisers Pool which is run on a no-profit no-loss basis. This concept applies to its overall operations over a period and not to any particular type of fertiliser. The National Development Council has laid down that agricultural inputs including fer-

tilisers should not be subsidised and that an incentive price of the produce should be maintained to act as an encouragement to the farmer

(c) The imported fertilisers are issued to all the States and other interests at uniform rail-head prices throughout the country In order to maintain uniform prices even in those States which do not have significant railway facilities like J & K, Assam and Meghalaya the Department also absorbs the road transport costs to some agreed centres in these States

(d) The cost of production of fertilisers varies from factory to factory and from time to time However, the retail prices of three major fertilisers are statutorily controlled under the Fertilisers (Control) Order 1957 issued under the Essential Commodities Act The following table indicates the present Pool issue prices, distribution margins and the retail prices for these fertilisers

Fertiliser	Pool issue price for States	Distribution Margin	Retail price to Cultivators
Urea 46 %	879	80	959
Amm Sulphate	494	55	549
C.A N 26%	534	60	594

हरित क्रान्ति मे भारतीयो के साथ सयुक्त राष्ट्र के विशेषज्ञो का सहयोग

6467. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ के विशेषज्ञो ने भारतीय अनुसधान कर्ताओ के साथ मिलकर देश मे हरित क्रान्ति लाने मे भारत को सहायता की है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो भारत मे कृषि की प्रगति पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पडा ?

कृषि मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ ने अपनी विभिन्न एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कृषि के क्षेत्र मे अनुसधान और विकास के प्रयासो के लिये वित्त भारतीय वैज्ञानिको को उपस्कर तथा प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें, भारतीय कृषि परियोजनाओ के लिये विशेषज्ञो की सेवाए आदि देकर सहायता प्रदान की है । इन एजेंसियो मे खाद्य तथा कृषि सगठन सयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम सयुक्त राष्ट्र विशेष निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक, सयुक्त राष्ट्र शिक्षा विज्ञान तथा सस्कृति सगठन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अणु ऊर्जा आदि एजेंसिया शामिल है । ऐसी सहायता का अभी हाल ही का उदाहरण हैदराबाद मे अतर्राष्ट्रीय अर्ध-रूक्ष उष्ण-कटिबन्धीय फसल अनुसधान संस्थान की स्थापना है । इस सस्थान के विधान पर खाद्य तथा कृषि सगठन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या L T—4764/73]

बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई परिवहन योजना

6468. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार ने भारत सरकार को 233 करोड़ रुपये की एक परिवहन योजना प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस योजना मे क्या सहयोग दिया गया ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नही उठते ।

Allotment of Plots and Houses to Refugees in walled city by D.D.A.

6469. SHRI D. P. JADEJA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy regarding the plots and houses which are mostly occupied by the refugees from West Pakistan for the last 20-25 years in walled city and are paying damage charges to D.D.A.,

(b) whether Government will consider to allot those premises to the occupant ; and

(c) if so, the conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) :

(a) to (c). The refugees from West Pakistan squatting on Nazul land within the walled city and covered by the Gadgil Assurance will be provided alternative housing accommodation as far as possible before eviction, in or close to the place of their squatting. Those not covered by the Gadgil Assurance will be given alernative accommodation according to their eligibility under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme.

Partly approved/unapproved Colonies in Delhi

6470. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL . Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of such colonies which are partly approved and partly unapproved in Delhi ,

(b) the reasons for partly unapproved , and

(c) whether Government will consider to approve that unapproved portion ; and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) A list of such colonies is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. L T-4765/73]

(b) The reason for not approving parts of the colonies was either the fact that in the portions not approved the number of the constructed houses were not much or that the land-use of the area was non-conforming.

(c) In view of the above position, the question of approving these portions does not arise.

Demolition of houses of Trans-Yamuna Colonies

6471. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether houses in Trans-Yamuna colonies will not be demolished as assured by the Prime Minister in her election meeting in Shahdara just before the General Elections in February, 1972,

(b) whether similar assurance was given by the then State Minister for Works and Housing in Sakarpur,

(c) the reasons under which 50 Jadi houses built in the year 1960 were demolished by the D D A in Sakarpur area on the 3rd and the 5th February, 1973, and

(d) what action Government propose to stop demolition and uprooting of the masses in the said area in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b). No information about such an assurance is available

(c) 49 structures in the Trans-Yamuna Shahdara area were demolished. They were on Government—acquired land and were partly occupying land allotted to House Building co-operative Societies The Societies had paid for the land and the Government was required to give them vacant possession.

Shifting of CGHS Dispensary from Moti Nagar to Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi

6473. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to shift the CGHS dispensary from Moti Nagar, New Delhi to Punjabi Bagh side;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be shifted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in shifting the Moti Nagar dispensary to some better accommodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present CGHS dispensary, Moti Nagar is located in a Central place where it is nearer to the maximum number of beneficiaries covered by it, Punjabi Bagh, on the other hand is located in one corner It is therefore not proper to shift the CGHS dispensary from Moti Nagar to Punjabi Bagh

However, the D. D A and the Municipal Corporation have been approached for allotment of a suitable plot of land for construction of a CGHS dispensary, so that it may be housed in a better accommodation.

Construction and allotment of Multi-Storeyed Quarters on Mandir Marg, New Delhi

6474 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state,

(a) the number and details of the multistoreyed quarters on Mandir Marg (DIZ) area New Delhi built and allotted upto the 28th February, 1973,

(b) the number of such quarters proposed to be constructed in the near future in the nearby area of Mandir Marg, and

(c) whether Government have considered to have a separate enquiry office for that area, and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a)

Type	No. of Storeys	Nos. of quarters	
		Constructed	Allotted
I	4	64	64
II	-do-	192	192
III	-do-	168	167 [One quarter with Executive Engineer (Elect.) for service].

(b) 124 type IV quarters are already under construction in this area. It is proposed to take up construction of 152 type I, 344 type III and 56 type IV quarters in the first stage. Construction of some more quarters will be taken up after realignment of roads in the area.

(c) There is already a Sub-Enquiry under the charge of a Junior Engineer at 11/12 Diaz Square to look after the already constructed quarters.

Installation of Power point in type II quarters of DIZ area, New Delhi

6475. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no power points in Type II quarters in DIZ area Mandir Marg, New Delhi; if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) whether some residents had applied for the installation of power points in their quarters; if so, the action taken on those applications; and

(c) the rules and regulations for supplying power points in such quarters and the steps taken by Government in supplying the same at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM METHA): (a) as per yard-stick existing at the time of sanctioning the construction of these Quarters, no power points have been provided.

(b) Some applications were received from the residents but power points could not be provided due to paucity of funds.

(c) Subject to the following conditions, provision of power points is agreed to:—

(i) Each request is examined and power points sanctioned if justified.

(ii) Provision of power points is technically feasible.

(iii) The liability of the Government on account of the work is limited to Rs. 200/-. Expenditure in excess to this limit is to be borne by the applicant.

(iv) Funds are available.

(v) The applicant is agreeable to pay additional rent.

Representation against Construction of Petrol Pump in Mandir Marg, New Delhi

6476. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents of the Government quarters in Mandir Marg area had represented against the construction of Petrol Pump in Mandir Marg, New Delhi in the year 1972;

(b) whether the residents had asked Government to provide the basic amenities like community hall and some essential shops facing the road in that place; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in agreeing to the just demands of the residents at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c): A request was received from the Resident's Association for the construction of a Community hall and provision of temporary shops in a piece of land in Sector 'D' till the development of a regular shopping centre in the area. In view of the fact that a Community Centre already exists in the D. I.Z. Area, the construction of a separate community hall for the exclusive use of the residents of Sector 'D' was not considered necessary.

In view of the existing shopping facilities, including a Consumers Co-operative Store, being available at a short distance from Sector 'D', it was not considered necessary to provide temporary shops pending the development of the proposed shopping centre in the area.

Triple benefit scheme for Teachers

6477. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULRURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tirple benefit scheme for teachers was urged recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b): The Triple Benefit Scheme for non-government school teachers has been in vogue in some States for several years. The Education Commission (1964-66) (Kothari Commission) has recommended the scheme for adoption in other States also. Eight States have adopted the scheme so far.

The scheme envisages provision of pension, provident fund and insurance benefits.

As regards Union Territories, the Government of India had sanctioned the scheme with effect from 1st April, 1965.

The University Grants Cmmission in consultation with the Central Government introduced with effect from 1.4.1964 the following two schemes for the employees of the *Central Universities* (including those of colleges in Delhi in receipt of maintenance grant from university Grants commission):

(1) Contributory Provident Fund-*cum*-Gratuity.

(2) General Provident Fund-*cum*-Pension-*cum*-Gratuity.

The employees had the option to choose either.

The Commission circulated these schemes to the State Universities for adoption for the benefit of their employees in consultation with authorities concerned. Implementation of the scheme, however, depends upon the State Governments concerned.

Enquiry in to Fired Indian Ship 'Ratna Kirti' at Las Palmas

6478. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was made in the case of fire in Indian ship, 'Ratna Kirti', on 10th March, 1973 at Las Palmas (Spain); and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the approximate loss of amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) . A surveyor of the Mercantile Marine Department has examined some officers and crew of Indian ship 'Ratna Kirti, who have been repatriated to Calcutta. The said Surveyor is also expected to proceed to Antwerp, where the ship would undergo repairs, to examine further witnesses and make an inspection of the ship with a view to ascertaining the cause of outbreak of fire on the ship and the approximate loss of amount involved.

House for Aged Freedom Fighters

6479. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the houses to be provided to the aged freedom fighters in different parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA: (a) and (b). Provision of houses to the freedom fighters different States is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. No proposal as such is under consideration in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Minimum use of Chemical Fertilizer to check loss of Fertility of Land

6480. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the use of chemical fertilisers the land lose their fertility ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to use minimum chemical fertiliser by substituting it with other fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No. Sir, With the use of Chemical Fertilisers land does not lose its fertility, provided the fertilisers are used judiciously. To ensure judicious use of fertiliser, the Government are advocating the use of organic manuers also alongwith chemical fertilisers. Various meausres for stepping up the utilisation of organic manures during the 5th Plan period, to mobilise plant nutrients contained in these organic manures, are under consideration.

समाज कल्याण विभाग से अनुदान प्राप्त मुरैना (मध्य प्रदेश) की संस्थाएं

6481. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले की किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितना कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) : समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सीधे कोई अनुदान नहीं दिए गए थे । तो भी, केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में मुरैना जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिए गए थे :-

क्रम संख्या	संस्था का नाम	दी गई धनराशि	मंजूर की गई धनराशि
1	परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण परियोजनायें, शिवपुर कलां, जिला मुरैना	66,300 रुपये	76,358 रुपये
2	वी० एम० एस० संगम, राधा बल्लभ बिल्डिंग, नेहरू पार्क के समीप, मुरैना . .	—	1,000 रुपये

समाज कल्याण विभाग से अनुदान प्राप्त ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) जिले की संस्थाएं

6482. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर जिले की किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : ग्वालियर जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये थे :—

I. समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा	1971-72	1972-73
	रु०	रु०
नैतिक तथा समाज, ऐसोसियेशन की मध्य प्रदेश की शाखा	22,000	20,000

	II. केन्द्रीय समाजकल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा	1971-72	1972-73
		रु०	रु०
1	माधव अंध आश्रम, झांसी रोड लश्कर . .	4,200	4,200
2	माधव बाल निकेतन, लक्ष्मी गंज, लश्कर . .	5,000	5,000
3	ग्वालियर महिला मंडल, नारी उद्योग मन्दिर, डानोली,लश्कर	6,341	16,512
4	श्री प्रसाद शिक्षा समिति, विवेकानन्द मार्ग, लश्कर .	1,500	2,557.50
5	लोकमान्य बाल मंदिर, राजवास भवन, लश्कर .	1,500	2,057.50
6	बाल सदन, 12-ए जवाहर कालोनी, लश्कर . .	1,500	2,057.50
7	बाल मन्दिर, दौलत गंज, लश्कर . .	3,900	2,057.50
8	वर्द्धमान विद्यालय, जैन न्यू टैम्पल, लश्कर . .	1,500	2,057.50

1	2	3	4
9	बाल विकास समिति, लखाधाना, लश्कर . .	750	1,000
10	महाधश पुस्तकालय, छतरी बाजार, लश्कर . .	500	—
11	सरस्वी मंघा, जैनदरागज, जनकमल, लश्कर . .	1,500	2,057 50
12	बाल हित केन्द, जय विहार जनकमल, लश्कर . .	1,000	1,557.50
13	राम नारायण विद्यालय, नया बाजार, लश्कर . .	1,500	2,057.50
14	श्रीराम कृष्ण आश्रम, ग्वालियर—6 . . .	500	1,057.50
15	रामकृष्ण शिशु मन्दिर, ग्वालियर—6 . .	--	1,000
16	श्री शकर विद्यालय, रमदर घाटी (भूनेश रोड) लश्कर .	—	1,000
17	बालोदय मोतेमरी स्कूल, कदम सहाती का बाडा जनकगज, लश्कर . .	—	1,000
18	आधुनिक बाल मदिर, छतरी भवन, लश्कर .	--	1,000
19	बालक मदिर, ग्वालियर खारापति कालोनी, ग्वालियर, खेरापति . .	—	1,000
20	बाल सुधार शिक्षा समिति, ग्वालियर .	—	3,000
21	शक्ति वरद्धिनी महिला सभा, ग्वालियर	—	15,060

लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

6483. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्र और राज्य वित्त निगमों ने मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जेन जिले के लक्ष्मीबाई नगर में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए मजदूर सघ गृह-निर्माण सहकारी समिति के भा० — से कितना ऋण, सहायता तथा अनुदान दिया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी अभिकरों के लिए अब तक मकानों का निर्माण हुआ है, और

(ग) इस समय कितने मकान निर्माणाधीन है ?

ससदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मत्रालय से राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) से (ग), अपेक्षित सूचना मध्य-प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Tenements completed under the Slum Clearance Programme

6484. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tenements sanctioned and the number of tenements completed under the Slum Clearance Programme during the year 1972-73, State-wise break-up together with the amounts sanctioned to different States as assistance, and

(b) the number of additional tenements expected to be completed during 1973-74 and the total amount proposed to be spent for this purpose in 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b) : The slum clearance such was transferred to the State Sector with effect from the Ist April 1969. Block assistance is made available by the Central Government to the State Governments for the State Plan as a whole without any portion of the assistance being tied to performance in any specific sector. The State Governments have complete freedom to regulate expenditure according to their priorities.

The information required is accordingly [illegible] with the Central Government

Progress in Development of Inland Water Transport in Kerala

6485. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) what progress has been made in the development work of Inland Water Transport in the State of Kerala during the year 1972-73 ; and

(b) the total amount allotted and spent during 1972-73 and the amount sanctioned for this purpose for the years 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and when received will be laid on the table of the House.

Financial Assistance to Nehru Stadium in Kottayam, Kerala

6486. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kottavam Municipal Council, Kerala regarding financial assistance to the Nehru Stadium which is at an advanced stage of completion, and

(b) if so be the outlines thereof and the reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) · Yes Sir. An application without essential details was received during March 1973 for grant of financial assistance towards the construction of the Nehru Standium at Kottāvam The applicants were advised to process the application through prescribed channels with complete details. No further communications has so far been received from the applicants

Expenditure on Maintaining Ministers' Residences

6487. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what amount has been spent in construction, repairs [illegible] and maintenance [illegible] residences of the Ministers [illegible] the Ist January, 1972 to the 31st March 1973 ;

(b) the total expense that has been spent on the same item in respect of the residences of the Members of Parliament for the same period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the residences of the Ministers have been painted with plastic paint ; and

(d) if so, what expenditure has been incurred for such paint in respect of the residences of each of the Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Rs. 15,24,848 (upto 28th February, 1973).

(b) Rs. 30,82,602 (upto 28th February, 1973).

(c) Yes. Plastic emulsion paint has been used in the residences of a few Ministers.

(d) The expenditure incurred on plastic emulsion paint in the residences of Ministers from 1st January, 1972 to 28th February, 1973, is as under :

Name of Minister		Amount
1. Shri R. K. Khadilkar	Rs.	2,217/-
2. Shri K. L. Rao	Rs.	743/-
3. Shri C. Subramanyam	Rs.	624/-
4. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi	Rs.	83/-
5. Prof. Nurul Hasan	Rs.	70/-
TOTAL	Rs	3,737

सस्ते मूल्यों पर मकान बनाने का सामान

6488. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गरीब लोगों के वास्ते और उचित मूल्यों पर मकान बनाने का सामान देने की कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं: कम आय वर्गों को मकान बनाने की सुविधा देने के लिए सस्ते अथवा सहायता प्राप्त दर पर भवन निर्माण सामग्री उपलब्ध करने की ऐसी कोई केन्द्रीय योजना नहीं है । तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार की आर्थिक सहायता से निम्नलिखित ईंट संयत्र या तो पहले ही स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं अथवा स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं :—

(i) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम समिति के नियन्त्रणाधीन दिल्ली में एक मशीनी ईन्ट का भट्ठा चल रहा है ।

(ii) आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम समिति ने यान्त्रिक/अर्द्ध यान्त्रिक ईंट भट्ठे स्थापित करने के लिए हाल ही में निम्नलिखित ऋण मन्जूर किए हैं —

गुजरात	9.60 (लाख रुपयों में)
तमिलनाडू	7.22 (लाख रुपयों में)

(iii) तमिलनाडू सरकार द्वारा 2.60 करोड़ रुपये के केन्द्रीय ऋण से मद्रास में एन्नौर के स्थान पर एक सेल्यूलर कंक्रीट प्लान्ट स्थापित किया गया है ।

नागरिक जागरूकता पर गोष्ठी

6489. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली मे 3 जनवरी, 1973 को नागरिक जागरूकता पर गोष्ठी हुई थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमे क्या सुझाव दिए गये और क्या सरकार का विचार उन सुझावों मे से किसी को कार्यरूप देने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हां, 2–3, जनवरी, 1973 को। यह दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा नगर प्रशासन मे प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसधान के राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र (भारतीय लोक प्रशासन सस्थान) नई दिल्ली के सहयोग से आयोजित किया गया था।

(ख) सेमिनार द्वारा दिए गए सुझाव सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण मे दिए गए है। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिए सख्या L T–4766/73] सुझावों का कार्यान्वयन सीधे राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों से सम्बन्धित है।

Reported Allegation against District Manager of F.C.I. Saharanpur Re: Transportation of Sugar and Foodgrains

6490. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District Manager of the Food Corporation of India Saharanpur invited tenders for the transportation of sugar and foodgrains from his zone to various other places and in particular from Mansurpur to Muzaffarnagar ;

(b) whether keeping in abeyance these tenders some other parties were asked to carry on with this work of transportation at 63 paise per quintal against the request of the other parties to do the same at 55 paise per quintal pending the decision on these tenders, and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. The District Manager Saharanpur invited tenders for the transport of sugar and not foodgrains within and outside UP by an open tender enquiry. The tender notice was published in 'Dainik Prabhat' Meerut on 23-12-72 and 'Jagran', Saharanpur on 27-12-72. No rates were particularly invited for the transport of sugar from Mansurpur to Muzaffarnagar.

(b) No Sir. In fact the tender with the lowest rate was accepted. But the party did not report for duty. In view of this the District Manager was authorised by the Senior Regional Manager, Lucknow to make *ad-hoc* arrangements in order to do the transportation work at the rates fixed for foodgrains by the U.P. Govt. These rates so fixed were adopted by the Food Corporation of India and the Provincial Cooperative Marketing Federation for such work. No offer to do the transportation work @55 paise was received by the District Manager, Saharanpur.

(c). Does not arise.

पाली में श्रमिकों द्वारा मकानों के स्वामित्व की मांग

6491. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने पाली मे श्रमिकों के लिए महाराजा श्री उम्मेद मिल्स के सामने 600 रिहायशी मकान बनवाए थे और इन मकानों में श्रमिक गत 17 वर्षों से रह रहे है और राज्य सरकार को किराया दे रहे है, और

(ख) क्या इन मकानों मे रहने वाले उक्त मिल के श्रमिकों ने मकानों का स्वामित्व अधिकार उन्हे प्रदान किए जाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है, यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख), निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई किसी भी सामाजिक आवास योजना के अधीन भारत सरकार मजदूरों के लिये मकानो का निर्माण स्वयं नहीं करती है । औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए इमदाद सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना, जिसमे औद्योगिक मजदूरों आदि के लिये मकानों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था है, का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों तथा उन द्वारा अनुमोदित अभिकरणों द्वारा किया जाता है । राज्य सरकारें इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवास-सम्बन्धी परियोजनाएं बनाने, उनकी स्वीकृति देने तथा इस उद्देश्य से उनके लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने मे भी सक्षम है । अपेक्षित सूचना राजस्थान सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Indian Sea Food Exporters

6492. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in the "Economic Times" of March 6, 1973 Indian Sea Food Exports have lately been up against the will despite the fact that they have built up good markets in U.K. and in Europe in general mainly because of therere failure to meet the delivery schedule because the ships calling at Cochin port lift only a fraction of the cargo piled up at the wharfs; and

(b) if so, the precise assessment about the piled up cargo of these items at that port during the months of January, Febuary and March, 1973 and the actual cargo lifted in those months and the steps taken for smooth clearance of the cargo.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). There was some accumulation of cartons of canned shrimps at Cochin. However 84,019 cartons have already been lifted during the period January-March, 1973. The backlog on 26th March, 1973 was reported to be 40,000 cartons. Arrangements have been made for the lifting of this cargo by a chartered vessel, so as to clear the entire backlog.

Loan Granted to Farmers by Small Farmers Development Agency in Mysore

6493. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers and amount of loans granted by the Small Farmers Development Agency in the State of Mysore, district-wise during 1971-72 and

(b) the particulars regarding the loans sanctioned for sinking irrigation wells, to instal pumpsets alongwith the terms of loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) Information regarding the 3 S. F. D.As. under the Central Sector Scheme as received from the Project Agencies is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the SFDA	No of small farmers	Amounts sanctioned
1. Mysore .	14,046	49 32
2. North Kanara . . .	6,616	45·94
3. Bidar	9,776	56·03

(b) Name of S F.D.A. (Rs in lakhs)

Name of S F.D.A.	Loans for			
	Irrigation Wells		Pumpsets	
	No. of small farmers	Amount	No of small farmers	Amount
1. Mysore . .	641	38 12	101	2·85
2. North Kanara . . .	108	1·43	190	3 33
3. Bidar . . .	548	19 62*	359	*

*(This figure indicates the total amount of loans given by the Land Development Bank for both irrigation wells as well as for pumpsets)

Long-term Loans for wells for Small farmers are given generally for a period of 15 years on the basis of Landed Security Medium Loans for wells and pumpsets are given up to 5 years. Minimum land holding has also been fixed for each district separately by the Cooperative Bank concerned. The rate of interest is generally around 9%.

Report of Sugar Industry Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of U. P. in 1970

6494. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether he is aware that the Sugar Industry Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21st

February, 1970 under the Chairmanship of Shri Virendera Verma in its report submitted in May 1970, has recommended immediate nationalisation of the industry;

(b) if so, what are the findings and recommendations of the said Committee;

(c) whether the Union Government had tendered any advice to the Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard, and

(d) if so the broad out lines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not seen the report. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have advised that it is being treated as a secret document;

(c) and (d). The question of the Government of India tendering any advice to the Uttar Pradesh Government on the report does not arise.

Revision in Prices of Foodgrains

6495. SHRI R V. SWAMINATHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Ministry of Finance have hinted that Government are considering to revise the price of foodgrains and if necessary they will be raised ;

(b) if so, whether they have been increased ; and

(c) by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (b). In pursuance of the decision to take over wholesale trade in wheat Government of India have fixed the procurement price for specified superrior varieties of wheat at Rs. 82 per quirntal for rabi season 1973-74. The question of revising the issue price of this superior wheat is under consideration. The procurement and issue prices for other varieties of wheat and other foodgrains remain unchanged at present.

साउथ दिल्ली झुग्गी झोपड़ी सुधार समिति की बैठक

6496. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साउथ दिल्ली झुग्गी झोंपड़ी सुधार समिति ने गत 4 और 5 मार्च को अपनी बैठक बुलाई थी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमे पास किये गये प्रस्तावों की मुख्य बातें क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता (क) सरकार को इसकी कोई सूचना): नही है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नही उठता ।

भारत सरकार उत्पादन केन्द्र महिला कर्मचारी संघ का मांग-पत्र

6497. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "निर्देशक महिला समाज कल्याण केन्द्र" को "भारत सरकार उत्पादन

केन्द्र महिला कर्मचारी संघ" का कोई मांग-पत्र मार्च, 1973 मे मिला था;

(ख) उसमे उल्लिखित मुख्य मागे क्या है, और

(ग) क्या इन मांगो के बारे मे इस बीच सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नही उठते ।

शिवपुरी, मध्य प्रदेश में एक सैंट्रल शीप फ़ार्म की स्थापना

6498. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल:** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सेंट्रल शीप फार्म स्थापित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश मे शिवपुरी को चुन लिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपरोक्त फार्म वहा कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा, और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक बडे भेड पालन फार्म की स्थापना के लिये शिवपुरी के निकट एक स्थान की उपयुक्तता पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है। इस स्थान को अंतिम रूप से चुन लिये जाने के बाद राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार की जायेगी, जिसमे विभिन्न चरणो मे पूरा किया जाने वाला कार्यक्रम और उसके लिये आवश्यक वित्त का ब्यौरा दिया जायेगा । कोई बडा भेड पालन फार्म स्थापित करने मे सामान्यत चार-पाच वर्ष का समय लग जाता है ।

Private Educational Institutions Receiving Financial Aid from Foreign Countries

6499. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleasd to state :

(a) whether it will be possible for Government to furnish a list of private educational institutions in India receiving finanial aid from foreign countries

(b) if so from which countries and the sources and

(c) what is the policy of the Government of India in rgard to this kind of financial aid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) to (c). Under the current exchange control regulations there is no restriction on inward remittances. However, the exchange control data maintained by authorised dealers in foreign exchange showing the particulars of beneficiaries is only in respect of Rs. 10,000 and above. No individual record of remittances of less than Rs. 10,000 is maintained.

A list of private educational institution in India which received aid from foreign countries upto Rs. 10,000 and above together with the names of the countries giving the aid and the details of the aid during 1972-73 is under compilation and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. It is however likely to take some time.

The advice given by the Government of India in regarding to the receiving of aid from foreign countries by private educational institutions generally is that educational institutions or any other body working in the field of education should not make direct or indirect approach to foreign governments or organisations for any financial assistance or any other kind of assistance of any magnitude whatsoever. All proposals for assistance should be submitted to the Government of India with full details. Further in case of non-Government educational. institutions other than universities and institutions of higher education such proposals should be routed through the State Government concerned. Further in case financial assistance is offered without any approach having been made it should not be accepted without the prior approval of the Government of India.

The Government proposes to enquire to what extent this advice has been strictly followed by private educational institutions.

Pilot Projects on Tribal Development during 1973-74

6500. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far released to pilot projects for tribal development in the country project-wise during the year 1972-73;

(b) the main heads under which the money allotted is being speht; and

(c) the progress in the expenditure in ose projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The following amount have so far been released to pilot projects for the Tribal Development in the country roject-wise during the year 1972-73:—

Name of the Agency	*Amount released*
	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Girijan Dev. Agency, Srikakulam (A.P.)	53·00
(2) Tribal Dev. Agency, (Smghbhum (Bihar)	38 00
(3) Tribal Development Agency, Dantewada Project, Dantewada (MP).	10 00
(4) Tribal Development Agency, Konta, Konta Project (M.P.)	20 00
(5) Parlakhemundi T.D.A., Parlakhemundi (Ganjam) (Orissa).	54·00
(6) Gunupur-Rayagada T.D.A., Gunupur, Koraput (Orissa)	55 00
TOTAL	Rs. 230·00

(b) The following are the main heads under which the money allotted is being spent:—

(*i*) Agriculture.

(*ii*) Plough Bullocks.

(*iii*) Implements and Equipments.

(*iv*) Customs Service.

(*v*) Land Development.

(*vi*) Minor Irrigation,

(*vii*) Animal Husbandry.

(*viii*) Rural Industries.

(*ix*) Other subsidiary occupations.

(*x*) Electrification.

(*xi*) Co-operation.

(*xii*) Storage and Marketing.

(*xiii*) Communication.

(*xiv*) Forestry.

(xv) Land Records Operation.

(xvi) Debt Redemption.

(xvii) Bench Mark Survey and Research Studies.

(xviii) Training and Publicity.

(xix) Demonstration.

(xx) Staff and Contingency.

(xxi) Miscellaneous.

(c) The following expenditure has been reported by the Tribal Development Agencies :—

Name of the Agency	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Girijan Dev. Agency, Srikakulam A.P.	15·10 (Upto Nov. 1972)
(2) Tribal Dev. Agency, Singhbhum (Bihar)	9·83 (Upto Jan. 1973)
(3) T.D.A., Dantewada Dantewada Project (M.P.)	2·49 (Upto Feb. 1973)
(4) T.D.A., Konta Konta Project (M.P.)	2·95 (Upto Feb. 1973)
(5) Parlakhemundi, TDA., Parlakhemundi (Ganjam) Orissa.	37·58 (Upto Jan. 1973)
(6) Gunupur-Rayagada T.D.A., Koraput, Orissa.	38·11 (Up to Jan. 1973)
TOTAL	106·06

NOTE : Amounts of expenditure on "Co-operation" from Singhbhum and on "Arterial roads", have not been reported from the Project.

Probability of More Food Import

6501. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Spokesman of the Finance Department in a Press Conference held on 1st March, 1973 in Delhi hinted about the probability of further food import; and

(b) whether such observation was made in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No representative of Finance Minister had indicated at Press Conference the possibility of food imports being larger than 2 million metric tons.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Gujarat for Additional amount for New Kuchcha Wells and deepening of existing Wells

6502. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat State had requested Central Government for a additional amount of Rs. 6 crores for the scheme of Taqavi for new kuchcha wells and deepening of existing wells; and

(b) if so, the action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, a total amount of Rs. 5 crores was administratively approved to the Government of Gujarat for taking up quick-maturing minor irrigation schemes. This included Rs. 1 crore for the construction of new kuchcha well and deepening of existing wells. In the course of implementation of the programme, the State Government came up with a request for an additional assistance of Rs. 6 crores for this scheme. The request was examined and the State Government were advised that they could, to the extent possible divert funds to this scheme from other Schemes included in the E.A.P.P. Accordingly, in consultation with the State Government, an amount of Rs. 1·5 crores was diverted to this scheme, thus making a total of Rs. 2·5 crores.

Request for Funds from Gujarat for digging Tube-wells during 1972-73

6503. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount demanded by the Government of Gujarat for digging new tube-wells in Gujarat during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and released by the Central Govt.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH: (a) and (b). The demands of the State Government for construction of new tube-wells in Gujarat during the year 1972-73 was jointly appraised by the Area Officers appointed for the State in the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Government Officers and an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores was sanctioned by the Central Government. The amount released against this programme, however, is nil as the entire amount has been diverted for the construction of new kutcha wells and deepening of existing wells in the State.

Inadequacies of Suppression of immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act

6504. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar organised recently in Delhi by the Central Bureau of Correctional Services has pointed out the inadequacies of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, especially those relating to prosecutions under the Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to amend the Act with a view to remove these inadequacies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The precise recommendations of the Seminar when received will be considered.

Loss to Agriculturists due to Power cut in Tamil Nadu

6505. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that since February, 1973 about 70 per cent power was cut to Agricultural in Tamil Nadu resulting in heavy loss to the farmers;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in the matter;

(c) whether Government propose to ask for a report on the subject from the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. 70% cut on power supply in Tamil Nadu is not applicable to agriculturists. Agricultural consumers get power for 4 hours during the day and during the night there are no restrictions.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Deterrent Punishment to Offenders under Central Adulteration Act, 1954

6506. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Act of 1954 to deal with the adultrators does not provide any deterrent or exemplary punishment to such offenders resulting in the increase of this most heinous crime;

(b) whether the State Government are to be directed to enact their own legislatures to allow the respective police authorities to deal with the offenders directly, and

(c) whether Government intend to amend the act to deal with the problem effectively ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 provides for fairly deterrent and exemplary punishments

(b) The Hon'ble Member, presumably, has referred to the need to give directions to State Governments for enacting State legislation giving powers to police officers for dealing with offences in respect of food adulteration.

Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act only Food Inspectors are empowered to take cognisance of such offences The qualifications required for being designated as Food Inspector are also specifically laid down in the rules Under the Act it is not possible to empower police officers in general to function as Food Inspectors

There is no proposal at present to issue any directions to the State Governments to enact their own legislation which would enable them to empower the police officers to deal with the offenders directly

(c) The operation of the Act is constantly under review and whenever it is found that amendment is required to make it more effective, these are considered and appropriate action taken

Work on Second Hooghly Bridge at a Standstill

6507. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a new item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 24th February, 1973 under the caption "work on second Hooghly bridge at a standstill", and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(b) whether an enquiry commission has been set up by Government to find out the causes of closure of the work, and

(c) if so the time by which the report of the commission is expected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA) : (a) The proposed Second Bridge across the river Hooghly is essentially a State Project and as such the State Government are primarily concerned with this project. Although a Press Report referred to by the Member did appear, the State Govt who were asked to send their comments, have intimated that there has been no closure of Bridge work as such

(b) and (c) Do not arise

संकटकालीन सिंचाई योजना बनाना

6508 श्री धनशाह प्रधान क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने एक संकट-कालीन सिंचाई याजना बनाई है

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है और इस योजना पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा, और

(ग) इस बारे में की गई राज्यवार प्रगति क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) से (ग). खरीफ के पिछले मौसम के दौरान सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये भारत

सरकार ने चालू कृषि वर्ष के दौरान रबी और ग्रीष्म कालीन फसलो का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये मुख्य रूप से लघु सिंचाई पर आधारित एक आपाती कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शीघ्र पूरा होने वाले लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिये राज्य सरकारो को लगभग 152 करोड रुपए की अतिरिक्त ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने की प्रशासकीय स्वीकृति दी गई थी। राज्य सरकारो द्वारा शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रमो मे वर्तमान नलकूपो / पम्पसैटो का विद्युतीकरण नदियो, तालाबो, बारहमासी नहरो आदि की उठाऊ सिंचाई परियोजनाये, गहरे तथा कम गहरे नलकूपो का निर्माण, मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओ के क्षेत्र की नहरो और छोटी नहरों का विकास तथा सुधार के अतिरिक्त शीघ्र पूर्ण होने वाले अन्य प्रकार के लघु कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

राज्य सरकारो द्वारा सूचित की गई प्रगति के आधार पर उन्हे 152 करोड रुपए की आवंटित राशि मे से समय-समय पर किस्तों मे धनराशि निर्मुक्त की गई। हाल ही मे आपात कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के सम्बन्ध मे हुई प्रगति की सवीक्षा की गई थी। उसके आधार पर समस्त राज्यो को अन्तिम किस्त दे दी गई थी। निर्मुक्त की गई कुल राशि 148 करोड रुपए से कुछ अधिक है। प्रशासकीय रूप से स्वीकृत और निर्मुक्त की गई राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा सलग्न विवरण मे दिया गया है।

विवरण

(लाख रुपये)

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत ऋण	स्तम्भ 2 मे दी गई राशि मे से निर्मुक्त की गई रकम
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 आंध्र प्रदेश	986 500	840 000
2. असम	202 000*	202 000
3. बिहार	1772 782	1772 782
4. गुजरात	500 000	500 000
5. हरियाणा	1200 000	1200 000
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	50 000	32 500
7. केरल	250 000	250 000

*इसमें ट्रैक्टरों और गहाई यन्त्र खरीदने के लिए 32.00 लाख रुपए की रकम भी शामिल है।

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. मध्य प्रदेश . . .	581 000	581 000
9. महाराष्ट्र . . .	2496 380	2496 380
10. मणिपुर	57 700	38 275
11. मैसूर . .	638 900	529 983
12. नागालैंड . . .	20.000	20.000
13. उडीसा . . .	660 000	660 000
14. पंजाब	1472 000**	1472.000
15. राजस्थान .	390 700	389 200
16. तमिलनाडू . .	382 000†	299 000
17. त्रिपुरा	22 875	22 875
18. उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	2075 000	2075 000
19 पश्चिम बंगाल . .	1433 000	1433 000
कुल	15190 837	14814 000

अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लिये 6 75 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए और गृह मंत्रालय से आग्रह किया गया था कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश की "एरिया डिमाण्ड" मे इस रकम की व्यवस्था की जाए ।

मिजोरम के लिये 2 लाख रुपए स्वीकृत किए गए और गृह मत्रालय को प्रार्थना की गई थी कि मिजोरम की "एरिया डिमाड" मे इस रकम की व्यवस्था की जाए ।

**इसमे सीमान्त जिलो मे नलकूपो के लिये 197 00 लाख रुपए की अनुदान सहायता भी शामिल है ।

†इसमे फुहारो के क्रय के लिये 20.00 लाख रुपए की रकम भी शामिल है ।

Co-operative Board for Fertilizer Projects in U. P. and Punjab

6509. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Co-operative board for fertilizer projects is planned for Uttar Pradesh and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the composition of the board and the advantages thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) *and* (b): Certain proposals for setting up two fertiliser projects in the co-operative sector in U.P. and Punjab during the Fifth Five Year Plan are under consideration. The formation of a Board of Directors' will arise only when these proposals are approved by Government and cooperative societies for taking up the projects are registered.

Wages Rate under Relief Manual

6510. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the actual rate of wage in cash or kind under Relief Manual ;

(b) whether this wage rate under the Manual is not antidated in view of the rise in Price-index and wide spread drought in the country and acute unemployment and starvation and whether Government have under active consideration or feel it necessary to have a proposal for revision of the manual ;

(c) the concrete steps being taken or proposed to be taken to provide relief work to the scarcity, drought, food affected people and check corruption in connection with relief work ; and

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item under heading 'low wage' published in the *Times of India* dated the 25th February, 1973 and what steps are being taken to check the corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* L.T. 4767/73].

(b) : The State Governments have already been advised to consider revision of the famine codes/manuals, in force in the respective States, Some State Governments have taken action for revision of the codes and have reported the revised wage rates as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—4767/73]

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LV*—4767/73]

(d) Yes, Sir The position of the steps taken to check mal-practices is indicated in the statement referred to in reply to part (c) of the Question.

Supply of Hardwood to Saw Mill at Chatham

6512. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Forest Department of Andamans Islands entered into agreement with the Andaman Timber Industries recently for supply of 200 cu. metre hardwood logs monthly to Saw Mill at Chatham ;

(b) if so, the required quantity being supplied ; and

(c) if not, or how many hours saw mill remained closed for non-supply of timber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contractor did not supply stipuriated minimum quantity of 200 cubic metres of logs per month except during February, 1972.

(c) Non-supply ofstipulated quantityof logs by contractors not the reason for the saw mill remaining closed. The mill remained closed for 121 hours and 55 minutes from Ist April, 1972 to 28th February, 1973, for 24 hours and 4.0 minutes and 26 hours and 35 minutes during March, 1973 for power failure and non supply of logs because of the log-carrying crafts being out of commission.

Taking over of Agro-Based Industries by Co-operative Sector

6513. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be plesed to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission are considering any proposal to the affect that new agro-based industries may be undertaken by co-operative sector; and

(b) if so, the main featufres thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No. Sir, No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Planning Commission. However, according to the decisions on Industrial Policy taken by Government recently, encouragement to the cooperative sector will receive special emphasis in industries which process agricultural raw materials, such as sugar-cane, jute, cotton, or produce agricultural inputs such as fertilisers. The cooperative sector is also ideally suited for the manufacture and distribution of mass consumption goods. Besides, the Fifth Plan Working Group on Cooperation has recommended assistance for co-operative processing programmes particularly in under-developed areas.

Recognition of Devnagri Sindhi Script

6514. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Sindhi Writers Guild has presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister demanding the recognition of Devnagri Sindhi Script; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have also received several representations asking that Sindhi should be written in the Perso-arabic Script only as otherwise the personality of the Language will be lost.

(b) having considered the matter in all aspects, Government have decided that it is for the authors/writers to decide in which script they would like to write the books. Transliteration in any other script is always possible if there is a demand.

Import of Tractors and their Allocation to States

6515. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The number and type of tractors imported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of tractors allocated to each State, State-wise and Year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) · The required information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई सहायता का उपयोग न किया जाना

6516. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को छोटे किसानों और पिछड़े वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए योजनाओं के लिए 35 करोड रुपये की राशि मंजूर की थी परन्तु राज्य सरकार अभी तक एक तिहाई राशि भी खर्च नहीं कर पाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी/सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में पांच वर्षों की परियोजना अवधि के लिए तीन लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसियों में से प्रत्येक के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपये और दो सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक योजनाओं में से प्रत्येक के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की है। इन एजेंसियों को निर्मुक्त की गई और इन द्वारा 31 मार्च 1973 तक उपयोग में लाई गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :

लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी	राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	
	निर्मुक्त की गई	प्रयोग में लाई गई
1 बिलासपुर	29.95	30.10*
2. छिंदवाड़ा	34.59	24.35
3. रतलाम–उज्जैन . . .	19.55	10.62**
सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक		
1. दुर्ग-राजनंदगांव . . .	19.71	14.78**
2. रायसेन-सीहोर	32.28	22.44
	136.08	102.29

* इसमें अर्जित ब्याज और अन्य प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।

** 31–1–73 तक ।

मध्य प्रदेश में निधि के उपयोग में प्रगति सामान्यतः संतोषजनक रही है ।

Acreage of Land under Tobacco Cultivation in west Bengal and Cooch Behar

6517. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total acreage of land under tobacco cultivation in West Bengal and in the District of Cooch Behar, separately during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Area under tobacco for the current year has not yet become available from West Bengal, Area under tobacco during the year 1971-72 in west Bengal and district of Cooch Behar was as follows :—

	area in hectares
West Bengal	12,100
Cooch Behar	8,900

Central aid for Scheme to set up Mini-Zoos in Mysore

6518. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Mysore has approached the Centtral Government for financial assistance to the maximum extent of Rs. 84·5 lakhs for the scheme of setting up Mini-Zoos at 16 Centres in the State , and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government hereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no scheme in this Ministry in the current Plan or the Fifth Five Year to provide financial assistance to mini zoos. This has been communicated to the Mysore Government.

Import of Dry fish from Bangladesh

6519. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are considering the inclusion of dry fish in the list of imports from Bangaldesh, if so, when the list is likely to be revised ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there is considerable smuggling activity in this item especially on the borders of India and Bangladesh, if so, the Government's reaction thereto, and

(c) whether the Government is aware of the large scale consumption of dry fish in the eastern zone, if so, the Government's policy to meet this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Import of dried fresh water fish—salted or processed—from Bangaladesh has already been allowed under Public Notice No. 38/73 dated 20th March, 1973 issued by the Ministry of Commerce

(b) Some allegations to this effect have been received. Arrangements have been made of check smuggling.

(c) Government is aware of this demand and it is expected that the inclusion of dried fish within the scope of the trade arrangements with Bangaladesh will help to meet the demand

कारबेट नेशनल पार्क में चीतों की संख्या

6520. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कारबेट नेशनल पार्क (गढ़वाल और नैनीताल) में चीतों की संख्या, जो वर्ष 1970 में 74 थी, अब घट कर 46 रह गयी है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इनकी संख्या कम होने के कारणो का पता लगाया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :(क) यह सही है कि 1970 की गणना के अनुसार कारबैट नेशनल पार्क मे चीतो की सख्या 74 थी । 1972 की सर्दियो मे की गई गणना के अनुसार इस पार्क मे 44 चीते थे, न कि 46 ।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार इन आकडो मे अधिक अन्तर होने का कारण गणना की विधि मे अन्तर होना है ।

ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम

6521. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले मे केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त द्रुत कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण रोजगार सगठन के माध्यम से पिछले दो सालो मे कितनी धनराशि खर्च को गई और उससे कितनी सडकों की मरम्मत को गई तथा कितने पोखरो की सफाई की गई,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी चम्पारन के सन्दर्भ मे इस कार्य की प्रगति की समीक्षा की है, यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नही, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जन सहयोग के आधार पर ऐसे कार्य पूरे करने की दृष्टि से कार्य की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए जन प्रतिनिधियों और अधिकारियों के बीच बातचीत आयोजित करने का है, और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

चम्पारन, बिहार में लघु कृषि विकास परियोजना का कार्यकरण

6522. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयोजित लघु कृषक विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत चल रही योजना की प्रगति पूर्वी चम्पारन (बिहार) के प्रखण्डों मे बिल्कुल भी सन्तोषजनक नही हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने समय समय पर इसकी समीक्षा की है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण योजना चम्पारन जिले (जो कि अब पूर्वी चम्पारन और पश्चिमी चम्पारन के दो जिलों मे विभक्त है) के 25 खण्डो मे लागू है । विभाजन के उपरान्त 13 खण्ड पूर्वी चम्पारन मे आते है इसके दो प्रखण्ड—मोतीहारी और मोतीहारी–11 12 खण्ड पश्चिमी चम्पारन जिले मे आते है । योजना दोनों जिलों मे समान तीव्रता से लागू है और प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार फरवरी 1973 के अन्त तक प्रगति सन्तोषजनक कही जा सकती है ।

योजना की प्रगति की समीक्षा थोड़े-थोड़े समय के बाद अभिकरण के प्रबन्ध निकाय, राज्य स्तरीय समन्वय समिति और भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति देने वाली समिति द्वारा की जाती है। यह समीक्षा पूरी परियोजना की दृष्टि में रख कर की जाती है, न कि अलग-अलग प्रखण्डों के आधार पर।

(ग) फरवरी, 1973 के अन्त तक हुई अब तक प्रगति की स्थिति का विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

चम्पारन (बिहार), के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति का विवरण

1 अभिज्ञात भागीदारो की सख्या (लाखो मे) .	लघु कृषक	32540
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12. प्रदर्शन-भूखडो की सख्या		141
13. वितरित ऋण (लाख रुपयो मे) प्रारम्भ से		
(क) सरकारी सस्थाओ के माध्यम से		
(1) अल्पावधि .		29 29
(2) मध्यावधि . .		—
(3) दीर्घावधि . .		0 19
(ख) वाणिज्यिक बैंको के माध्यम से		
(1) अल्पविधि . .		6.34
(2) अवधिक ऋण . . .		11.87
14. प्रारम्भ से अब तक नियुक्त राशि (लाख रुपयो मे)		33.60
15. प्रारम्भ से अब तक उपयोग मे लाई गई राशि (लाख रुपयो मे)		16.30

Loss of Matrices of Fotosetter Machine from Minto Road Press, New Delhi

6523. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether matrices of Foto-setter machine, worth about thousand rupees were lost from Minto Road Press, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Foto-setter Section from where matrices were lost has quite separate room with locking arrangements and is working in single shift; and

(c) who conducted the Departmental enquiry of this loss and what are the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM.! MEHTA) : (a) Yes. In 1969, old matrices valued at Rs. 700/- being the value of new matrices, were lost.

(b) Yes.

(c) Neither the Police, to whom the case was reported nor a Departmental enquiry, could fix the responsibility on any individual. Steps have, however, been taken to ensure safety of loose items to be kept under safe custody when not in use.

Central Grants and Loans to States for Agricultural Productivities during 1971-72

6525. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Grants and Loans provided to the various State Governments in the Calendar years 1971 and 1972 for increasing agricultural productivity; and

(b) the comparative amount for the calendar year, 1973 ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The procedure for release of Central assistance to State Governments for their Plan schemes has been revised from 1969-70. Assistance is now released to State Governments in block loans and grants for the annual Plan as whole and is not related to any individual scheme for programme.

A Statement showing the total approved Plan Outlay, and Outlay for Agricultural Programmes for the various States 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4768/73]. In addition to the Plan allocation, Grants and Loans sanctioned to the State Governments during the financial year 1971-72 and 1972-73 for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Agriculture Sector is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-4768/73]. Over and above the Plan assistance, Loans have also been released to the State Governments during 1972-73 for Minor Irrigation Schemes, as a part of Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, as per details shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4768/73].

Strike by Port and Dock Workers Employed at Major Ports

6526. Dr. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two lakh port and dock workers employed at the major ports in the country have decided to go on an indefinite strike from April 10 in support of their long standing demands; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to come to a negotiated settlement with workers over their demands and avert the proposed strike ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes, Sir. Strike notices have been received from the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation and its affiliates intimating the intention of the Port and Dock Workers at the major ports to go on strike with effect from the mid-night of 10th April, 1973

(b) Meetings have been held with the representatives of the Federation to consider their demands Efforts to arrive at a settlement and to avert the threatened strike are continuing.

Offer by Indian Sugar Mills, Association to Take Over Management of Sick Units

6527 DR RANEN SEN
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills' Association has offered to take over the management of sick units numbering about 15 and provide finance and managerial and technical personnel to them, and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The Indian Sugar Mills Association have submitted to the Government in the 3rd week of March, 1973, an outline of their scheme for setting up a sick units division in the Association to undertake the management of sick sugar mills. The Association propose to raise additional subscription from its members to the extent of about Rs. 1 crore every year The scheme implies the take over of sick sugar mills by the Government under the Industries (Dev. & Reg) Act, 1951, as amended, and their management by the Association to be appointed as authorised controllers under the Act. Neither the number of sick sugar mills, not the criteria for determining sickness have been stated in the scheme

The terms of reference of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission include the investigation into the causes of sickness of a large number of mills and measures for remedying the situation. The interim report of the Commission on the subject of nationalisation of the sugar industry, which is also expected to deal with the sick sugar mills, is likely to be submitted by the end of April The proposal of the Association for the management of sick sugar mills will be examined in all its aspects, after the interim report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission is received

Compulsory Manual Work in Rural Areas for Students

6528 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is provided to bring change in the education system and make it compulsory for a student to spend one year in the rural area doing manual work in agriculture and agro-industries, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM). (a) and (b). A suggestion has been received that National service for a specified period should be made a pre-condition or the award for the first degree This suggestion is under preliminary examination by Government. Details are yet to be worked out.

H. U. D. C. O. Assistance for Housing Projects for Hostels of Students and Employees of Public Undertakings

6529. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2873 on the 12th March, 1973 regarding Housing and Urban Development Corporation's enlarged activities and state:

(a) the amount of aid to be given to finance housing projects for hostels for students and houses for the employees of Public Undertakings; and

(b) whether the H.U.D.C.O. has asked the Universities and Public Undertakings to send their Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) There is no specific limit on financial assistance which is given in the shape of loans by HUDCO to finance the schemes of Universities and Public Undertakings. The loans will depend on the project estimates.

(b) Yes.

Import of Generators for use of Agricultural Operation

6530. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nation-wide programme to bring up old wells into use and to big new wells have been evolved for agricultural operations;

(b) whether State Governments have been allowed to import or arrangements have been made by Government to imports generators and power machinery compenent to meet power shortage for use for agriculture operation; and

(c) if so, steps taken to meet the cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The responsibility for irrigation development rests with the State Governments and they are undertaking programmes for bringing up old wells into use and digging new wells, on State-wide basis, subject to regional techno-economic feasibilities and financial and other constraints.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, The States of Haryana and West Bengal have each been allowed import of two diesel generators of 3.5 M.W. capacity each to make up the power shortages in these States.

Jayanti Villages in Bihar

6531. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has furnished to the Central Government the list of "Jayanti villages"; and

(b) if so, the names of the villages selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir A list indicating names of 'Jayanti Villages' so far selected by the Government of Bihar is laid on the Table of the House. [*placed in Library See* No. LT-4769/ 73].

Working of Soil Testing Laboratories in Bihar

6532. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soil testing laboratories functioning in Bihar at present;

(b) whether these laboratories are working much below their rated capacity; if so, the reason thereof;

(c) whether there is any such laboratory functioning in District Sahar, (Bihar) if not, the reason thereof; and

(d) the number of soil samples analysed and recommendations made during last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There are 10 soil testing laboratories of Government and other agencies functioning in the State.

(b) Yes. The reasons for soil testing laboratories Working much below their rated capacities are, inadequate laboratory building accommodation staff and equipments

(c) Yes.

(d) The number of soil samples analysed and recommendations made last year were 3724.

Conference of Agricultural Scientists

6533 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a conferece of agricltural scientists was held on 12th March, 1973 in New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Members refer to the National symposium on Agricultural Research and Development since Independence, held from March 4—12, 1973 in New Delhi. In addition to agricultural scientists, this Conference was attended by representatives of Farmers' Organisations, State and Central Departments of Agriculture and other agricultural experts. The plerany Session of this symposium was held on March 12, 1973.

(b) The discussions covered sixteen main copies as given in the attached statement and the recommendations made are being processed for further action.

Statement

1. Advances in plant sciences relevant to meeting the food and feed needs of the Nation.
2. Agronomic Research and Development to support new cropping systems.
3. Soil and Water Management Research and Development
4. Preparing for Drought and Aberrant Weather
5. Research and Development in Fodder and Feed
6. Advances in the improvement of Horticultural Crops
7. Research and Development on the Control of Insect Pests and diseases and Prevention of waste
8. Strategy for the imrovement of Food & Nutrition
9. Advances in Animal Sciences and a long term policy on food burden
10. Agricultural Education and Training and Student Participation in National Development
11. Agricultural Prices, Marketing, Credit and Crop Insurance
12. Post Harvest Technology
13. Extension Farmers' Organisations
14. Scientific Management of Small Holdings
15. Research and Development in Farm Machinery and Implements
16. Agricultural Research Communication

Plenary Session

Discontinuation of Block Development Grants

6534 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Block Development Grants paid through States for Community Deve-

lopment Programme undertaken at Block levels have been discontinued;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) what arrangement has been made to take payment for incomplete works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Community Development Programme has been classified as a State sector scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan. While Central assistance was given on schematic basis for community development programme at the block level upto the end of the Third Plan period, this assistance was discontinued with effect from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan as a result of a decision taken by the National Development Council. However, Central assistance is given to the States in the shape of block grants and loans each year and the States are free to utilise them for programmes like Community Development and others which have been classified as State sector schemes. It is, therefore, the sole responsibility of the State Governments to make available adequate funds for development programmes undertaken at the Block level as also to make payment for incomplete works, if any, under the Programme.

Complaints by M/s Chaugule & Co. Re: Losses Incurred

6535. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Chaugule and Co. have complained to the Central Government that they are incurring losses in their coastal traffic;

(b) if so, how much loss do they complain of;

(c) what is the reaction of the Maharashtra Government to the claim of rise in fare; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by the Central Government on this complaint of Chaugules?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) They have complained of the following losses :—

1969-70	..	Rs. 13.45 Lakhs
1970-71		Rs. 13.32 Lakhs
1971-72	..	Rs. 15.32 Lakhs

(c) The State Government is not in favour of increase in passenger fares.

(d) The entire question of Konkan Coastal Passenger Shipping Service is being reviewed by the Government.

Foodgrains and Sugar demanded and supplied to Maharashtra.

6536. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of foodgrains and sugar demanded by the Government of Maharashtra from the Centre since October 1972;

(b) how much has been released for them; and

(c) whether the release is less than the demand and if so, what is the reason for such reduced release and how the State Government was advised to tide over the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In January-February, 1973 the Government of Maharashtra asked for its allotment of levy sugar to be increased to 30,000 tonnes per month. Apparently the State Government were satisfied with the quantities allotted to them every month prior to that. For the priod from October, 1972 to April, 1973, a total quantity of 174.7 thousand tonnes of levy sugar (excluding 4.5 thousand tonnes for the pharmaceutical industry in the State) has been allotted to that State.

As regards foodgrains, against Maharashtra Government's demand for about 1515 thousand tonnes for the period from October, 1972 to March, 1973, about 967 thousands tonnes were supplied during that period. For the month of april, 1973 Maharashtra Government have asked for the allocation of 283 thousand tonnes of foodgrains, and against this 138 thousand tonnes have been allotted.

(c) The Central Government regretted their inability to accede to the State Government's demand for increased quota of levy sugar and explained that allocation is being made on a rational basis having due regard to the population of each State as recorded in 1971 census, and pattern of sugar consumption during 1967-68 and 1968-69 when the difference between the prices of of levy sugar and free sale sugar was significant and consequantly the offtake of levy sugar was normal.

Allotments /supplies of foodgrains are made taking into account the ouerall availability in the Central pool and the needs of deficit and drought affected States. Within the limited availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, reasonable requirements. of Maharashtra Government are being met.

Interim Reports Submitted by National Commission on Agriculture

6537. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3670 on 28th August, 1972 regarding Report by National Commission on Agriculture and state:

(a) number and subjects of further interim reports submitted to Government by the National Commission on Agriculture;

(b) the main recommendations therein; and

(c) the progress of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) After 28th August, 1972 the National Commission on Agriculture have submitted four more Interim Reports to the Government on the following subjects on 13-3-73:

1. Organisational aspects of All-India Coordinated Research Projects.
2. Modernising Irrigation systems and Integrated Development of Commanded areas.
3. Whole-village Development Programme.
4. Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates.

(b) Copies of each of the above mentioned reports were placed in the Parliament Library. A summary of the recommendations made in these reports was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) These reports are under examination.

Purchase of American Books by Colleges and University Libraries Against Grants by U.G.C.

6538. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether costly American books and other publications are being purchased by the Colleges and University libraries in the country against the grants provided to them by the U.G.C., during the last three years;

(b) if so, the amount spent by these Colleges and University Libraries for the purchase of such costly books during the last one year; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made for the proper utilisation of the grants and usefulness of the books so purchased?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). Government of India, as well as the University Grants Commission, have no information in this regard. The Universities and Colleges purchase the books needed by them out of the grants provided by the Commission, generally on the advice of their teachers. Grants to Universities and Colleges are released in suitable instalments on the basis of progress of expenditure. They are also required to submit utilization certificates in respect of these grants from Statutory Auditors/Chartered Accountants.

Expenditure incurred on Additions and Alterations to the Residences of Ministers' Bungalows

6539. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on the additions and alterations to the residences of the Ministers during the last three years;

(b) the total value of furniture, electric and other appliances, articles supplied in these residences during that period; and

(c) whether the furniture, additions and alterations so carried out were absolutely essential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):

	Rs.
(a) 1970-71 . . .	2,79,478·00
1971-72 . . .	6,01,930·00
1972-73 . . . (upto 28-2-73)	2,01,080·00

(b) Furniture and Electrical appliances are supplied to each Minister according to ceiling prescribed in the Ministers' residences rules viz. Rs. 38,500/- for Ministers and Ministers of State and Rs. 22,500 - for Deputy Ministers. The Ministers are liable to pay additional rent for furniture supplied in excess of the ceiling,

(c) Yes, Sir.

Socialisation of Urban and Rural Lands in the Country

6540. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have accepted the suggestion of the Central Government to socialise urban and rural lands in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have accepted the proposals; and

(c) the names of the States which have not accepted the proposal together with the reasons put forth by these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) The recommendation of the Conference of State Ministers of Housing etc held in July, 1972 that all urbanisable land should be socialised has been intimated to State Governments. It is still being examined by the Government of India. It is a complex issue and the exact scope of such a policy and the ways and means to implement it have to be worked out after detailed consideration. Central Government have not made any specific suggestion in this regard to the States so far. The question of socialisation of rural land has not been considered.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Provision of Share-Cropper in Land Reforms Legislations

6541. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made in the existing Land Reforms Acts of various States to protect the interests of share-croppers;

(b) whether these provisions have been implemented by the State ,

(c) if so, the progress thereof; and

(d) to what extent the share-croppers have been benefited by the existing land reform acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Protection from eviction is provided to share croppers in the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh, in Assam (in the temporarily settled areas), Gujarat (non-Saurashtra area), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal.

The right of resumption for landlords is restricted and the law provides that a minimum area is to be left with the share-croppers after resumption in the States of Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The time limit given for a resumption has since expired in most of the States.

Share-cropping is not allowed in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Rates of rent as share of the gross produce provided in the various laws are given below:—

Andhra Pradesh—Telengana area: 1/5th to 1/4th; Andhra Area: 28½% to 50%; Assam: 1/5th; Bihar: 1/4th; Gujarat (excluding Saurashtra area): 1/6th; Haryana: 1/3rd; Himachal Pradesh: 1/4th; Kerala: 1/4th to 1/6th; Maharashtra; 1/6th; Mysore 1/4th to 1/5th; Manipur: 1/4th to 1/5th; Orissa: 1/4th; Punjab: 1/3rd; Rajasthan : 1/6th; Tamil Nadu: 33⅓% to 40%; Tripura: 1/4th; West Bengal: 1/4th to ½.

In the States of Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area), Assam, Gujarat (non-Saurashtra area), Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan, the right to acquire ownership has been conferred on tenants including share-croppers.

The State Governments have been advised to take steps to ensure protection of share-croppers, and prevent their eviction.

(b) to (d). It is estimated that about 3.5 million tenants including share-croppers have acquired ownership in respect of 3.3 million hectares of land in the country.

Switch over to Hindi as Medium of Instruction in Universities

6542 SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether quick switch over to Hindi as a medium of instruction in University has been recommended by a conference of representatives of Hindi speaking States for the production of university level books held in New Delhi on 9th March, 1973 ,

(b) if so, what were the other subjects discussed and decisions arrived at; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the recommendations made by the 4th Conference of Representatives of Hindi Speaking States for the production of university level books in Hindi at its meeting held on 9th March, 1973 is attached.

(c) The recommendations have been forwarded to all State Government/Granth Akademies in the Hindi Speaking States for their guidance/compliance. The Government of India on their part have also noted the various recommendations for consideration and necessary action.

Statement

The Conference in the light of the remarks of the Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare and the discussion that followed, made the following recommendations :

(1) The Vice-Chancellors in Hindi Speaking States should send their suggestions in regard to the best methods of production and publications of journals, Digests and Abstracts to the Chairman, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, who would have the matter examined by the Steering Committees and action taken accordingly.

(2) University Grants Commission should be requested to bring about some sort of uniformity in the syllabi of the Universities. The pattern of 10-2-3 years should also be introduced in all the Universities.

(3) The meetings of the Subject-Panels should be held at various State Centres and the admissible expenses of the participants might be borne by the Akademi of the area.

(4) Emphasis should be given to the writing of original books. Boards of editors should be constituted by Hindi Grant Akademies for such books and best talenth available, whether within the State or outsider should be associated with their writing The subject matter of such books could also be discussed and finalized in seminar held for the purpose. The authors should normally be paid on royalty basis. Books on readings should also be compiled.

(5) The Steering Committee should meet more frequently at various State Centres.

(6) The production cost of books should be subsidized by the Government of India and books should be priced low by taking into account only the post-MSS expenses.

(7) The Universities should purchase sufficient number of copies of books published by each Hindi Granth Akademy. State Governments should consider the question of giving a part of the Library grant to Colleges in the form of books produced by Hindi Granth Akademies.

(8) Government should consider the question of establishing a Central Sales Organistion to boost up the sale of books produced by the Hindi Granth Akademies.

(9) The Hindi Granth Akademies should make a thorough survey of books of University level available from Government and Private sources and with the help of the Heads of the Boards of Studies and State Subject-Panels should aim at filling the gaps and improving subsequent editions.

(10) The Central Hindi Directorate should periodically circulate to the Heads of Departments of various universities, subject-wise lists of books published by the Hindi Granth Akademies so that it might be possible for them to get them recommended/prescribed.

(11) The Universities should not defer the switch over on the ground that books in Hindi were not available. The Universities should adopt Hindi as an optional medium of education at all levels from the academic year 1973-74.

(12) The Government of India should persuade the Panjab University, Chandigarh to adopt Hindi as an optional medium of instruction and examination.

Long wait, Little Attention in Hospital in Delhi

543. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the "Sunday Standard" of the 11th March, 1973 under the heading "Long Wait, little attention in hospitals in Delhi";

(b) if so, whether an American expert was called by Government who recommended that not more than six patients an hour should be seen by a doctor to do a good job and justice with the patient, and

(c) whether the number of doctors in OPDs (Outdoor Patient Department) is going to be increased in the above context?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dr. J. R. Mc Gibony visited India as a Consultant for a period of two years in the field of Hospital Administration. He submitted a report in October, 1961. This report does not, however, contain any such specific recommendation.

(c) The question of increase in number of doctors in OPDs is considered on the basis of work load and the resources available.

Request from Delhi Administration to set up a Food Zone Comprising of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi

6544. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has asked the Union Government to set up a food zone comprising of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi to allow free flow of foodgrains to Delhi, being only a consuming centre and otproducing one: and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). As far as rice is concerned Delhi is in the Northern Rice Zone which comprises the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and the Union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi. The position in respect of coarse grains is that the export of maize from Punjab and the export of bajra and maize from Haryana is prohibited.

The Delhi Administration have requested the Government of India that Delhi should be linked with Haryana to form a separate wheat zone. However, under the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1973 promulgated by the Government of India, Delhi is a separate wheat zone by itself.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी विभागों में सरकारी क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के लिए बनाया गया विशेष पूल

6545. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के लिये भिन्न-भिन्न सरकारी विभागों के लिए विशेष पूल बनाया गया है और इन सरकारी विभागों को प्रतिवर्ष कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर विशेष पूल के लिये उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में स्थित कुछ और सरकारी विभागों के लिये सरकारी क्वार्टरों का विशेष पूल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव उनके मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे सरकारी विभाग कौन से हैं; और यदि गत और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन विभागों को कितने-कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये जाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ओम मेहता) . (क) विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों के विशेष पूल बनाने तथा उनके कर्मचारियों को आवटन करने के लिए रिहायशी एकक उन्हें सौपने की नीति नही है तथापि जिन मन्त्रालयों/विभागों के अपने विभागीय पूल हैं उनके पूलो से वृद्धि करने के लिए सामान्य पूल के क्वार्टर उन्हे सौपे गए हैं। जिन विभागो के अपने अलग से पूल हैं, उन को सौपे गए क्वार्टरों की सख्या नीचे दी गई है —

क्रम सख्या	पूल का नाम	सौपे गए क्वार्टर
1	रक्षा पूल . .	1099
2	केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा/ अस्पताल पूल .	530
3	दिल्ली प्रशासन (महानिरीक्षक पुलिस) पूल	493

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय (मिन्टो रोड) का पूल बनाने के लिए सामान्य पूल से 1100 क्वार्टर अलग रखे गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). लोक सभा सचिवालय के कर्मचारियो के लिऐ अलग से एक पूल बनाने का निर्णय किया गया है जो उसी सचिवालय द्वारा प्रशासित किया जाएगा। विभिन्न टाइपों के 342 रिहायशी एककों को, जो इस समय लोकसभा सचिवालय के कर्मचारियो के दखल में हैं, उक्त पूल में शामिल किया गया है। अन्य विभागो के लिए अलग से पूल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नही है। लोक सभा सचिवालय को प्रतिवर्ष क्वार्टर सौंपने का इस समय कोई इरादा नही है क्योकि वह सचिवालय अब अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बनवाने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित मकानों के लिए तीसरा रजिस्ट्रेशन

6546. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण आगामी वर्षों मे दिल्ली सघ राज्य क्षेत्र मे कई नये स्थानो पर भूमि विकास तथा भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी अपनी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने जा रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन स्थानो के नाम क्या है और वहा पर कितने आवासीय प्लाट किस आकार के विकसित करने और बेचने का विचार है और वहां पर कितने मकानो को बना कर बेचने का विचार है ,

(ग) क्या ये नये आवासीय भूमि प्लाट पहले की तरह की प्रत्येक प्लाट 200 वर्गगज से अधिक के बना कर नीलामी द्वारा बेचे जायेंगे अथवा छोटे आकार के बना कर लाटरी पद्धति द्वारा बेचे जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इन नये स्थानों पर बनाये जाने वाले मकानों के लिये तीसरा रजिस्ट्रेशन कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण, और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अपनी विकास योजनायें निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर कार्यान्वित करेगा :—

(i) प्रीतम पुरा

(ii) बोडेला

(iii) शालीमार बाग ब्लाक ए तथा बी

(iv) पश्चिमपुरी

(v) दिलशाद गार्डन तथा

(vi) गोंडा

बनाये जाने वाले विभिन्न प्लाटों के मकानों की संख्या तथा आकार अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं क्योंकि योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं।

(ग) 200 वर्गगज से बड़े प्लाट आम नीलामी द्वारा बेचे जायेंगे।

(घ) पहले वाली पंजीकरण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत किये गये व्यक्तियों की मांग काफी हद तक पूरी करने के बाद, पंजीकरण की तीसरी योजना आरम्भ की जा सकती है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगाई गई चीनी मिलें

6547. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कितनी चीनी मिलें लगाने का लक्ष्य था ;

(ख) उक्त लक्ष्य किस सीमा तक पूरे हुये और इन चीनी मिलों की, राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) अभी तक लगाई गई चीनी मिलों में से कितनी चीनी मिलें निजी क्षेत्र में हैं और कितनी सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) नये चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्य के प्रति अब तक 63 आशय पत्र/लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय-योजना के लक्ष्य के प्रति क्षेत्रवार और राज्य वार जारी किये गये आशय पत्रों/लाइसेंसों की संख्या और जिस हद तक लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया है, उसे बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—4770/73]।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, पूसा नई दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व वैज्ञानिक की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच

6548. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान के एक वैज्ञानिक श्री शाह की रहस्यमय मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आदेश दिये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या उक्त जांच के बारे में सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और यदि हां, तो स्वर्गीय श्री शाह की मृत्यु के लिये कोई व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया और यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पशु पालन और दुग्ध योजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता सम्बन्धी योजना

6549. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशु पालन और दु योजना के अन्तर्गत लोगों की वित्तीय सहायता 'देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी वित्तीय सहायता देने से लोगों में विशेषकर किसानों में उत्साह और रुचि को बढ़ावा मिलेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । सघंन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं, लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण और सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक कार्यक्रमों और डेरी योजनाओं के अधीन, दुधारू पशु खरीदने के लिये ऋण दिये जाते हैं और साथ ही बछड़ों के पालन के लिये राज सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहकारी संस्थाओं और अलग-अलग पशुपालकों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह सहायता दुधारू पशुओं को खरीदने के लिये ऋण के रूप में और बछड़ों के पालन के लिये उचित आहार को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये राज सहायता के रूप में दी जायेगी । सघन पशु विकास कार्यक्रम एक बहु-मुखी विकास योजना है जो एक-साथ पशु विकास के सभी पहलूओं यथा प्रजनन और पशु स्वास्थ्य और डेरी-विस्तार गतिविधियों सहित दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी संस्थाओं के सुनियोजित और समन्वित विकास की ओर ध्यान देती है । प्रत्येक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रजननयोग्य एक लाख गाय/भैंस आती हैं और वे एक दुग्ध पूर्ति योजना से सम्बद्ध होती हैं ताकि परियोजना क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित दुग्ध का विपणन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

लघु कृषक विकास परियोजनाओं और सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिकों की विकास परियोजनाओं के अधीन, दो दुधारू पशुओं की पूंजीगत लागत का 25 प्रतिशत परिवहन खर्च और पशुशाला के लिये राज सहायता दी जाती है। यह सहायता आमतौर पर एक हैक्टार से तीन हैक्टार तक की जोत वाले कृषकों को दी जाती है। औसर के परिपकव होने की आयु तक चारे-दाने के लिये 25 प्रतिशत राज सहायता की अनुमति दी गई है। एक हैक्टार से कम जोत की भूमि वाले सीमान्त कृषको और भूमि-हीन कृषि श्रमिकों को इन मदो पर 33⅓ प्रतिशत राज सहायता दी जाती है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न भागो मे लघु कृषको सीमान्त कृषको और कृषि श्रमिको के लाभ के लिये 46 लघु कृषिक परियोजनाओ और 41 सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिको की विकास परियोजनाओ की स्थापना की गई है। जनवरी, 1973 के अन्त तक इन अभिकरणो की सहायता से 22,570 डेरी एकको और 2,655 कुक्कट एकको की स्थापना की गई है।

(ग) जी हा।

Research for the Improved Method for Abortion

6550. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any research for the improved method for abortions as is being used in Britain now-a-days; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The improved methods for abortion used in U. K. are:—

(i) Suction currettage ; and

(ii) Prostaglandins.

Suction currettage is a well established method and has been universally accepted and no trials on this method are necessary. It is being used in India in a number of hospitals doing Medical Termination of Pregnancy.

Clinical trials on Prostaglandins have recently started in six different centres in India and are in the preliminary stage. As such conclusive or extensive results cannot be given at present.

Seminar on India and the World Sports

6551. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any Seminar on India and the World Sports was held in Jaipur during March, 1973,

(b) if so, the discussion held in the seminar and decisions arrived at, and

(c) the names of the participants in the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) A Seminar on "India & the World of Sports" was held by the University of Rajasthan.

(b) According to preliminary report received from the organisers, the following main recommendations were made after discussion :

(1) That a National Board of Physical Education & Sports on the pattern of University Grants Commission should be established.

(2) That a National Policy on Play-fields on the pattern of National Play-field Association of U. K. should be laid down;

(3) That qualified physical education personnel should be appointed in each educational institution;

(4) That physical education should be made compulsory in schools and colleges;

(5) That talented sportsmen in schools and colleges should be given scholarships;

(6) That a National Sports Funds be created; and

(7) That action for the selection of participants for the 1976 Olympic Games should be initiated immediately and promising sportsmen given intensive training to reach the international standards.

(c) This information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Separate Cells to Assist States in stepping up Agricultural Production, Animal Husbandry in A. P. and U. P. and Western Rajasthan

6552. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate cells could be created at the Centre to review and assist the States in stepping up agricultural production, Animal Husbandry in the backward region, of Telengana, Rayalaseema, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Rajasthan;

(b) if not, whether such cells are likely to be created during Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, whether advance action would be taken during the year 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is not proposal before the Government of India to create separate State-wise cells for this purpose.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Imported Wheat Supplied to Rajasthan

6553. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan has been supplied imported wheat;

(b) if so, how much imported wheat has been given to the Rajasthan State upto the end of April, 1973; and

(c) whether the imported wheat which was supplied to the Rajasthan State has been found defective; and if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The requirements of Rajasthan Government since January 1973, have so far been met out of indigenous wheat stocks except for a quantity of 568 tonnes of imported wheat which was supplied during March 1973, to the Roller Flour Mills.

(c) The imported wheat supplied was of sound quality.

मध्यम भ्राय वर्ग भ्रौर निम्न भ्राय वर्ग के लोगों को मकान बनाने हेतु ऋण देने के लिए राज्यों को धनराशि देना।

6554. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण भ्रौर भ्रावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मध्यम भ्राय भ्रौर निम्न भ्राय वर्ग के लोगो को मकान बनाने हेतु ऋण देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को धन राशि देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1970–71, 1971–72 और 1972–73 में राज्य-वार अलग अलग कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ग) क्या भवन निर्माण सामग्री के दिनों दिन बढते हुये मूल्यो को देखते हुये बिहार सरकार को कुछ अन्य राज्य सरकारो से इस धनराशि मे वृद्धि करने की माग की है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय राज्य मे मन्त्री श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख) निर्माण और आवास मत्रालय द्वारा आरम्भ की गई निम्नलिखित तीन सामाजिक आवास योजनाओ मे निम्न मध्यम आय वर्गों के लोगो के लिये मकानो के निर्माण हेतु लम्बी अवधि के ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है —

(i) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना

(ii) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजान स्कीम

(iii) मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना

ये सभी योजनायें प्लान के राज्य क्षेत्र मे है । चौथी योजना के दौरान राज्य प्लानो के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता "खण्ड ऋणो और खण्ड अनुदानो के रूप मे दी जाती है जो विकास की किसी योजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध नही हैं। राज्य सरकारें अपने साधनो के आधार पर जिसमें केन्द्रीय सहायता भी शामिल है, उनके द्वारा निर्धारित की जाने वाली प्राथमिकताओ और आवश्यकताओ के अनुसार विधियो मे कोई भी राशि नियत करने के स्वतन्त्र हैं। राज्य सरकारो को राज्य क्षेत्र की योजनाओ के लिये किसी आवास योजना तथा कार्यक्रम विशेष के लिये विशिष्ट रुप से काई निधिया नही दी जाती ।

उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुये, इन योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत, 1970-73 के तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राज्यवार केन्द्रीय निधियो के देने का प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). न ही याजना आयाग के पास और न ही इस मत्रालय को बिहार से या किसी अन्य राज्य से इस विषय पर कोई सदर्भ प्राप्त हुआ दिखाई देता है ।

खण्ड विकास योजनाओ से धनी किसानों को लाभ

6555 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यो मे खण्ड विकास योजनाओ का लाभ गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के किसानो को न हो कर धनी किसानो को हो रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं , और

(ग) खण्ड विकास कार्यो से अधिकतर लाभ गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के किसानो को दिलाने की दृष्टि से कौन सी याजना लागू की गई है अथवा लागू करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मत्रालय मे राज्य मत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) और (ख) जी नही । सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम 1952 मे आरम्भ किया गया था । इसके अन्तगत इलाके के

भौतिक तथा मानवीय संसाधनों का पूरा-पूरा विकास सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है और उसके द्वारा लोगों के सक्रिय सहयोग एवं पहलशक्ति संग्राम समुदाय के जीवन स्तरों को ऊपर उठाया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य कृषि, पशपालन, लघु-सिंचाई, भूमि विकास जैसे उत्पादी कार्य-कलापों और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा सफाई, जल-आपूर्ति जैसी सुख-सुविधा कार्यक्रमो के मध्यम से ग्रामीण इलाको का समन्वित विकास करना है और इसमें अमीर तथी गरीब के बीच कोई भेद-भाव नहीं किया जाता है। वास्तव मे इस बात पर बल दिया जाता है कि कृषि प्रदर्शन छोटे किसानो के खेतों मे किये जाने चाहिये और छोटे किसानों की आवश्यकताओ को पूरा करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

(ग) ग्रामीण इलाकों में रोजगार और अतिरिक्त आय पैदा करने के लिये चोथी योजना के दौरान हाल ही में "लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण" और "सीमान्त किसान तथा कृषि श्रमिक विकास अभिकरण" जैसी योजनायें आरम्भ की गई है। ये सामाजिक न्याय की नीति का पालन करने के लिये कमजोर वर्गों को लाभ पहुचाने की दृष्टि से तैयार की गयी हैं।

Number of Agricultural Aircraft for Aerial Spray on Crops of Rabi and Kharif Seasons

6556. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI . SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake aerial spraying of crops in various States during the coming Kharif and Rabi Seasons :

(b) if so, the area proposed to be so sprayed;

(c) whether the present agricultural aircraft potential is considered adequate to cover the said area; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to acquire the requisite number of such aircraft immediately

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The target for aerial spraying during 1973-74 is 20 24 lakh hectares. The aerial spraying programmes are organised by State Governments and are carried out by the fleet of the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation and that of the private operators. The existing fleet strength will have to be augmented to achieve the targets.

(d) In addition to the acquisition of aircraft to be manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, the shortage in the fleet strength is proposed to be met by the import of Fixed Wing Aircraft.

Review of Policy for Import of Tractor

6557. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether policy of import of Tractors is under review; and:

(b) if so, by what time Government will be able to take a final decision in the matter

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Very shortly.

Survey of Gulf of Kutch for Deep Sea Fishing

6558. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the Gulf of Kutch in regard to deep sea fishing; and

(b) if so, the results thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Preliminary survey of the pattern and availability of fish in the gulf of Kutch has been carried out intermittently by the vessels of the Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation. The surveys were carried out in the areas within the Gulf and in the adjacent open sea. Preliminary results have shown moderate availability of quality fish and prawns in the area. In order that regular and systematic surveys may be taken up in this area, arrangements have been made to establish a survey base at Kandla.

Indian Medical Association opposed to National Health Scheme

6559. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has strongly opposed the proposed National Health Scheme;

(b) if so, on what grounds the Association is opposing the Scheme; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main objections raised by the Indian Medical Association and others are given below :—

(i) Mixing up of the various systems of medicine should be avoided.

(ii) The Scheme provides a back-door recognition to un-educated and untrained practitioners.

(iii) Instead of unqualified people being paid remuneration, the Government may pay honorarium to the medical people for their attachments to Primary Health Centre/hospitals etc.

(iv) The training programme is not only inadequate and expensive but also uncalled, for, retrograde and would serve no useful purpose.

(v) Doctors at Primary Health Centres would not have time and competence to supervise the work of this heterogenous group of practitioners.

(vi) It would be better to provide more amenities at Primary Health Centres so that the doctors may have no objection to be posted in rural areas or else start a parallel scheme of Primary Health Centres with ayurveds etc.

(vii) Instead of launching the scheme the Government should force medical graduates to serve in rural areas and bonds should be taken from them during training period.

(c) The objections and suggestions raised by Indian Medical Association and others have been considered in great detail and the scheme has been suitably revised.

Request for Fodder from Mysore

6560. SHRI C.R. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request was made by the State of Mysore to the Central Government for the supply of fooder to the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise. However as a result of fodder scarcity created by drought conditions a request was received from the State of Mysore for delegating Powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for placing restrictions on the stocking and movement of cattle feeds and fodder. Powers were accordingly delegated to the State of Mysore for this purpose by the Government of India. the restrictions were initially imposed upto 31-1-73 and were later extended upto 31-3-1973 The State Government have proposed a further imposition of these restrictions this month, which is being examined. The Ministry of Railways have granted concessions on freight charges for the movement of feeds and fodder into and within the State.

Development of Fishing Harbours

6562. SHRI C.K. JAFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the fishing harbours to be developed during the current plan;

(b) whether there are scopes to provide the infrastructure for deep sea fishing ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Small-scale facilities for landing and bearthing of fishing vessels have been sanctioned during the current Plan period at about 70 sites, but the larger fishing harbours which have been sanctioned or are being developed during the current Plan are at Madras, Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin, Roychowk, Vizhinjhom, Karwar, Port Blair, Veraval, Baliapatham and Cannore. In addition, provision of large-scale fishing harbours is under consideration at several other centres, and plans and estimates have been drawn up for Vishakhapatnam, Paradeep, Malpe, Honavar. Ratnagiri, Dighi, Satpati, Dhamra, Neendakara, Kakinada, Nizamapatnam and Narasapur.

(b) and (c) : The harbours at Visakhapatnam, Madras, Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin, Roychowk, Vizhinjhom, Karwar, Port Blair, Paradeep, Malpe and Neendakara are designed to provide facilities for deep sea fishing vessels while the harbours at Honavar, Ratnagiri, Dighi, Satpati, Dhamra, Kakinada, Veraval, Baliapatnam and Cannonore can handle medium sized of-shore fishing vessels, These harbours will handle both small mechanised boats and larger off-shore or deep-sea fishing vessels. The designs of the harbours provide not only for the landing and berthing of fishing vessels, but also shore facilities for the handling of the catch. At most of the harbours provision has also been made for dry docking and repair facilities.

Incentive to Voluntary Organisations to Eradicate Illiteracy

6563. SHRI S.N. MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increasing mass illiteracy in the country, Government propose to give recognition to the voluntary organisations to shoulder the responsibility and allocate adequate finance to them ; and

(b) if not, in which way Government propose to give incentive to such voluntary organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) : Recognising the role the Voluntary Organisations can play in promotion of Audult Education/Adult Literacy financial assistance is given to them for carrying out their programmes of adult education and adult literacy under the scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Adult Education". It is envisaged that the scheme will be continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Explosion in B.H.U.

6564. SHRI S. N. MISRA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an explosion incident took place in the Banaras Hindu University in the second week of March, 1973;

(b) if so, the damage caused therefrom; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by University, 'on March 14, 1973, at abou 11-30 P.M. when the Registrar came to his residence there was a big explosion. He came out of the Car and rushed towards the residence. A couple of minutes later some others also came out and saw that something had exploded towards the left-hand side of the car on the road Pieces of paper and twine were spread around. Towards the right hand side on the road near the gate an object like a country-made bomb was laying. It was closely wound by a twine. The Proctors' Office and the police were informed, who came and took the object supposed to be a bomb in their possession as also the fragments of the exploded object. The police is investigating into the matter further."

Supply of Pumping Sets and Tractors to Small and Marginal Farmers in Kosi Canal Command Area in Bihar

6565. SHRI M. D. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of registered Small and Marginal Farmers in Kosi Canal Command area and total number of pumping sets and tractors supplied to them in the State of Bihar in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the break-up thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be pleased on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Fertiliser Supplied to Small Farmers of Kosi Canal Command Area during 1971-72 and 1972-73

6566. SHRI M.D. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) total quantity of fertiliser (Ammonium Sulphate, and Urea) supplied to the small and marginal farmers in the Kosi canal command area in the year 1971-72 and 1972-73, and

(b) its break-up, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No information regarding the quantity of fertilizers supplied to the small and marginal farmers in the Kosi canal command area during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is available with the Government of India. The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha after its receipt.

Setting up a drought Control Board/ Commission for Drought Prone and Backward areas

6567. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN :

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government intend to form a Drought Control Board or Commission on all India basis; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons employed under Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Kosi Canal Command Area in Bihar during 1971-72 and 1972-73

6568 SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Schemes taken up and persons employed under crash programme in the Kosi Canal Command area in the State of Bihar in the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 and funds allotted under such schemes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Improvement in Traffic at Kandla

6569. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major port of Kandla in Kutch has shown considerable improvement in traffic in 1972; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has improved?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total traffic handled by Kandla port during 1972 was 23·83 lakhs tonnes as against 18·05 lakhs tonnes in 1971, thereby registering an increase of 32%.

Enquiry into loss to Crop due to Frost in Gujarat

6570. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether crops worth Rs. 6 92 crores were lost as a result of the frost in some part of the Gujarat State recently ; and

(b) whether Union Government has asked the Scientists to go into the causes and to suggest improvement in prevention of crops under such circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the crop-wise damage due to frost during the month of January, 1973 as intimated by the State Government is attached.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government have not approached the Ministry in the matter with any specific proposals. The Central Team consisting of the represent tives/experts of the Planning Commissi Ministeries of Finance, Works & Housing and Agriculture which visited the State from 22nd to 26th February, 1973, however, advised the State Government to raise the crops which require less water like gram, barley, mustard etc.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the crop-wise damage due to frost in Gujarat State during the month of January, 1973

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area in lakh Hect. (estimated)	Damage in lakhs Rs. (estimated)
1	Cotton	1·46	332
2	Castor	0·12	58
3	Tobacco	0·06	50
4	Wheat	0·17	83
5	Vegetables	0·30	63
6	Other crops*	0·21	81
7	Fodder crops	0·05	25
		2·37	692

*Other crops included Rape, Cumin, Fennel, Tur, etc.

Cost of Built up D.D.A. Flats for Middle Income Group

6571. SHRI R.K. SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Govenment has seen clause 11 of the rules for registration of intending buyers of built up flats by D.D.A. (second registration) wherein it has been stated that the cost of built up flats for Middle Income Group will be Rs. 35,000/- (rupees thirty-five thousand)?

(b) whether Government are aware that the flats released by D.D.A. in Rajouri Garden area were sold for more than Rs. 40,000/- each and that the flats built by D.D.A. in Malviya Nagar and Munirka area are likely to cost still more; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and efforts being made to reduce the cost of these flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The cost mentioned is, however, an approximate figure.

(b) Flats in Rajouri Garden were not sold for more than Rs. 40,000/- each. The sale prices of flats was as follows :

(i) Ground floor . . Rs. 40,000/-

(ii) First Floor . . Rs. 37,500/-

(iii) Second Floor . . Rs. 38,000/-

The sale price of flats in Malviya Nagar and Munirka has not yet been worked out.

(c) Sale price of flats takes into account the cost of construction, changes in plan and plinth area to make the houses more comfortable and attractive and investments in providing external services like sewer lines, electricity etc. Though sale price is dependent on factors mentioned above, efforts are made to keep the increase in prices of flats to the minimum.

Suggestion from transport Development Council to remove Wine Shops from National Highways

6572. SHRI R.K. SINHA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHARIFF :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated action on the suggestion of the Transport Development Council not to allow wine

shops to be established on National Highways and also to remove the existing shops from there and shift them to some other place;

(b) if so, the number of shops so removed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M.B. RANA): (a) to (c). The recommendation of the Transport Development Council in regard to removal of licensed liquor shops from the main highways to the interior has been brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Administrations for consideration. Replies are awaited from them about the action proposed to be taken on the recommendation.

लन्दन के संग्रहालय में रखी गई भारतीय पुरातत्व सामग्री की वापसी

6573. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की प्रसिद्ध पुरातत्व सामग्री ब्रिटिश सरकार ने अपने लन्दन के संग्रहालय में रखी है ;

(ख) क्या आजादी के बाद भारत सरकार ने उनकी वापसी की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सामग्री का विवरण क्या है और क्या सरकार इसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) भारतीय पुरातत्व महत्व की बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुयें लन्दन के विभिन्न संग्रहालयों में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ऐसी विवरणात्मक सूची संकलित करना कठिन होगा ।

इन्दौर होकर भोपाल से अहमदाबाद तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने की योजना

6574. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान: नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर होकर भोपाल से अहमदाबाद तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह योजना लागू की जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) :(क) और (ख) यह सड़क मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात राज्यो में पड़ती है । सामान्य परिपत्र के उत्तर में जिसके द्वारा पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नयी सड़कों को शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किये गये थे, इन दोनों राज्यो ने अपने अपने राज्यों में पड़ने वाली सड़क से सम्बन्धित भाग अपने अपने प्रस्तावों में शामिल कर लिये है । इस मार्ग के साथ साथ अहमदाबाद और भोपाल के बीच एक अच्छी सड़क पहले ही से मौजूद है । इस मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के तौर पर घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर, विभिन्न अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त होने वाले इसी तरह के दूसरे प्रस्तावों के साथ ही विचार किया

जायेगा । चूंकि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार की जा रही है, अतएव इस समय किसी विशेष योजना के बारे में ठीक ठीक ब्यौरा देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Protein from Cow-dung

6575. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proteins can be prepared from cow-dung;

(b) whether these proteins can be used to enrich cattle, piggery and poultry feed; and

(c) whether Government are planning to get benefit from it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes please.

(b) Research was conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar on feeding of cow manure and water extracted residue of cow manure to poultry to the extent of 10% of the feed: growth and egg production were satisfactory. Due to the presence of sex hormones, however comb stimulation was observed in chicks fed on cow-dung. In view of high cost of prossing and effects of sex hormones, its uses as feed ingredient has not been taken up by poultry feed manufacture. No work on feeding of cow-manure to pigs and cattle has been carried out.

(c There are at present no plans to use this material on a large scale.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली प्राइवेट बसों का हटाया जाना

6576. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन महीनों के अन्दर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली कुछ प्राइवेट बसों को हटा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) उनको हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 85 ।

(ग) एशिया 72 की यातायात आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये खासतौर से बसें भाड़े पर ली गई थीं । इस मेले के समाप्त होने पर, बसों का भाड़ा करार समाप्त कर दिया गया ।

Land taken Possession of by States after Land Ceiling and its Distribution to Landless

6577. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many hectares of land have been actually taken possession of by the State Governments consequent on operation of land ceiling legislation.

(b) how many hectares of land have been distributed by each State Government till date, State-wise; and

(c) how many landless agricultural families have received land in each State till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). On the basis of the ceiling laws which have been operative for the past several years 1042·5 thousand hectares of surplus land has been found of which 531·6 thousand hectares have been distributed State-wise details are given in the appended statement.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Governments.

Statement

(in '000 acres)

State	Surplus area	Surplus area distributed
Andhra Pradesh	74	Nil
Assam	68	1
Bihar	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	50	25
*Haryana (Pepsu area)	170	65
Jammu & Kashmir	450	450
Kerala	10	1·8
Madhya Pradesh	84	3
Maharashtra	271	12
Mysore	Nil	Nil
Orissa	Nil	Nil
*Punjab (Pepsu area)	178	64
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	25	17
Uttar Pradesh	241	121
West Bengal	794	375
TOTAL	2415	1255·8
	(or, 977·3 thousand hect.)	(or, 508·2 thousand hects.)
Additional information received recently.		
Bihar	7·7	0·8
Delhi	8·5	Nil
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2·9	Nil
West Bengal	142·0	57·0
TOTAL	161·1	57·8
	(or 65·2 thousand hects.)	(or 23·4 thousand hects.)
Grand Total	2576·1	1313·6
	(or 1042·5 thousand hects.)	(or 531·6 thousand hects.)

*In Haryana and Punjab in non Pepsu areas, there was no ceiling ownership of land at the time this data was compiled.

Implementation of Recommendations of Education Commission

6578. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state what steps have been taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Education Commission, 1965 in respect of Primary and Secondary Education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV): The recommendations of the Commission were forwarded to all State and Union Territory Governments for implementation. The Government of India also adopted in 1968 a National Policy resolution on Education based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission.

Education being a State subject, the role of the Government of India is largely to adivce and assist State Governments on matters relating to school education. The recommendations of the Kothari Commission in respect of equalisation of educational opportunities, the structure of school education, the states of teachers etc. have been implemented by the different State Governments according to available financial resources and local requirements. In particular, most states have improved teachers' emoluments and retirement benefits, upgraded the quality of teacher training institutions, introduced work experience at the school stage, re-organised curricula, strengthened the teaching of science and mathematics at the school stage particularly through the introduction of National Council of Educational Research and Training text books, teachers' guides etc. and strengthened educational administration. The State and Central Governments have sanctioned additional funds to increase the number of scholarships for students from the deprived sections of the community.

Improvement of Hospitablisation Facilities in Rural Areas

6579. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of Doctors per 10 thousand population in India, Statewise, in the urban and rural areas separately;

(b) average number of hospital beds in India per ten thousand population in India State-wise, in the urban and rural areas separa tely; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to improve the hospitalisation facilities in the rural areas.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) and (b). Separate Statewise figures relating to doctor population ratio and bed population ratio between rural and urban areas are not available. A statement showing the combined figures for rural and urban areas, State-wise, is attached.

(c) A scheme to upgrade about 200 selected. primary health centres to 30 bedded rural hospitals during the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration. If this materialises about 5000/6000 beds would be added in the rural areas.

STATEMENT

Statement showing average number of beds and Doctors in India per 10 thousand of population Statewise

State/Union Territory	Bed Population Ratio (1969) (per 10,000)	Doctor Population Ratio (1970) (per 10,000)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	4·5	2·0
2. Assam	4·4	3·2
3. Bihar	2·6	1·6
4. Gujarat	4·3	2·0
5. Haryana	5·6	+
6. Himachal Pradesh	10·8	+
7. Jammu & Kashmir	10·0	+
8. Kerala	9·2	2·1
9. Madhya Pradesh	3·8	0·5
10. Maharashtra	6·8	3·9
11. Manipur	8·8	1·0
12. Meghalaya	*	*
13. Mysore	8·5	1·9
14. Nagaland	22·3	1·6
15. Orissa	3·8	1·4
16. Punjab	7·7	1·6
17. Rajasthan	5·1	0 8
18. Tamil Nadu	7·0	5·0
19. Tripura	5·0	+
20. Uttar Pradesh	3·9	1·3
21. West Bengal	9·0	5·9
22. A. & N. Islands	57·3	3·1
23. Arunachal Pradesh	28·1	3·8
24. Chandigarh	10·0	9·7
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6·2	+
26. Delhi	25·0	+

1	2	3
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	28·0	7·3
28. L.M. & A. Islands	44·4	+
29. Mizoram	*	*
30. Pondicherry	30·0	2·0
TOTAL—(INDIA)	4·9	2·3

NOTE:—*Not available separately. Included in Assam.

+Not available.

Foreign Experts invited for Agricultural Development

6580. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of agricultural experts invited by his department during the last three years to advise the Government on the issues relating to agricultural development;

(b) how many U.S. experts are still in India;

(c) the names and particulars of such experts; and

(d) the purposes for which they are in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The services of 188 foreign experts were requested during the last 3 calander years under various programmes to advise the Government of India in the field of Agricultural Development.

(b) At present 14 US AID experts are in India working in different Agricultural Projects.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) They are in India to advise Indian officials for efficient implementation of the various agricultural Projects.

STATEMENT

List of U.S. Experts Under the USIAD Technical Assistance Programme as on 31st March, 1973

Sl. No.	Name of the Expert	Field of Specialisation	Name of the Project to which attached.
1.	Mr. M. B. Russell	Water Technology	Agril. Universities Development.
2.	Mr. T. R. Evertt	Entomology	Do.
3.	Mr. Forester Davidson	Commercial Production of Soyabean.	Do.
4.	Mr. A. I. Nelson	Food Engineering & Processing.	Do.
5.	Mr. J. R. Gingrich	Soil Science	Do.

Sl. No.	Name of the Expert	Field of Specialisation	Name of the Project to which attached
6.	Mr. J. Williams.	Animal Breeding	Agril Universities Development
7.	Mr. George R. Hall	Soil Survey, Classification	Do.
8.	Mr. R. C. Bunker	Entomology	Rice Research Improvement
9.	Mr. Hiroshi Sakai	Plant Breeding	Do.
10.	Mr. E. W. Nunn.	Agriculture Engineering	Do.
11.	Mr. J. R. Jones	Sr. Hydrologist	Soil & Water Management
12.	Mr. N. E. McClymonds.	Hydrologist	Do.
13.	Mr. W.F. Mildner	Sedimentation	Do.
14.	Mr. E. A. Sammel.	Hydrologist	Do.

Public Distribution system for Seeds

6581. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Green Revolution has been menaced and sabotaged to a great extent by the traders who are adulterating seeds ;

(b) whether Government are prepared to invoke the provisions of the Seeds Act of 1968; and

(c) whether Government will devise some public distribution system for seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The major part of the production and distribution of quality seeds is even now being done by Government agencies and Public Sector Undertakings like the State Departments of Agriculture, the State Farms Corporation of India, the National Seeds Corporation, and the Tarai Development Corporation. There are only a few organised private seed producers and traders producing and distributing seeds. The Seed Act of 1966 is already in force in the country with effect from the 1st October, 1969. There are adequate provisions in this Act for regulating the quality of seeds and for taking remedial action in cases of sale of sub-standard seeds The enforcement of these provisions is mainly the responsibility of the administrative machinery set up by the State Governments. The Government of India have been urging the State Governments to ensure a more effective enforcement of the Seeds Act.

Change in Food habits

6582. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any publicity bureau or agency attached to the Food and Nutrition Board to give wide publicity to the peoples' daily diet in every State below the level of Gram Panchayat ;

(b) whether recent diet survey conducted in the country reveals that it is predominantly cereal-oriented;

(c) whether subsidiary and suplementary food items in the diet like potatoes, sweet potatoes and other root and green leafy vegetables' *per capita*, availability is 39 grams the lowest in our country ; and

(d) if the replies to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to adopt to change the food habits and make available in desired quality

much need vitamin 'A' containing leafy and root vegetables ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. 21 Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units are located in different parts of the country for this purpose.

(b) and (c) . The average Indian diet is predominantly cereal oriented and the availability of green leafy vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, roots and other tubers and other vegetables is low.

(d) : Necessary programmes for nutrition publicity and education have been taken up. Efforts are also being made to step up the production of vegetables in the country.

Break-up of Pilot Projects and Results achieved State wise

6583. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States with number of pilot projects on dry farming allotted to them so far ; and results achieved so far from these pilot projects, State-wise; and

(b) whether number of projects will grow on yearly till all suitable land for dry farming has been covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4771/73].

World Bank Aid for Intensive Cultivation of Non-Fibre and Soft Woods

6584. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank propose to assist the country in intensive cultivation of non-fibre and soft woods; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):(a) and (b) . A draft project had been prepared for Eucalyptus plantation in the Haldwani area of Uttar Pradesh after discussions with the officials of the Uttar Pradesh Government by the Government of India. The draft project, estimated to cost about Rs. 6 crores, aims at intensive cultivation of Eucalyptus tereticornis in an area of 35,000 hectares in the reserved forests of Northern Uttar Pradesh over a period of 8 years. A Mission from the World Bank came over to India during the summer of 1972 to study some aspects of the draft project. World Bank's further views are still awaited.

Research by Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun regarding shortening period of growth of plants

6585. SHRI D.D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has been carrying on experiments in shortening the period of growth of tropical and sub-tropical pines;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) how far have these results been utilised in forest plantations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Experiments are being carried out by the Forest Research Institute on the selection of suitable species and provenances of tropical and sub-tropical pines to that the rotation age of successful tropical and sub-tropical pines may be reduced.

(b) Fast growing tropical and sub-tropical pine species like *pineus patula, pinus caribaea & Pinus kesiya* have been identified as suitable for introduction in different parts of the country.

(c) Field trials in forests have been taken up on representative sites.

परिवार नियोजन के अन्तर्गत आपरेशन कराने के बाद भी बच्चों का पैदा होना

6586. **श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन के अन्तर्गत आपरेशन कराने के बाद भी बच्चे पैदा होने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० क० किस्कू) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) नसबन्दी आपरेशन के असफल होने के निम्नलिखित कारण हो सकते हैं :—

(1) नसबन्दी अवधि के पश्चात् 12 खलनो तक गर्भ निरोधक तरीके के उपयोग मे असावधानी । (केवल पुरुषो के आपरेशन के मामले मे) ।

(2) वाहिका/ट्यूबो के काटे गये हिस्सो का फिर से जुड़ जाना ।

(3) विरले मामलो मे एक अतिरिक्त नाड़ी की उपस्थिति (केवल पुरुषों के आपरेशन के मामले में) ।

वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य

6587. **श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का वर्ष 1971-72 का परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने आपरेशन करने की योजना थी तथा वास्तव मे कितने आपरेशन किये गये ;

(ग) इस कार्य मे कितना धन खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव था तथा वास्तव में कितना धन खर्च किया गया , और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को कितना धन दिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० क० किस्कू)

(क) 1971-72 वर्ष के दौरान नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के लक्ष्य से अधिक कार्य हुआ जब कि गर्भाशयी गर्भरोधक (लूप) पहनाने मे 58.5 प्रतिशत तथा प्रचलित गर्भ रोधकों के प्रयोग में 61.3 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य प्राप्त हुआ ।

(ख) 1971-72 वर्ष के लिए प्रस्तावित 20.79 लाख नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के विरुद्ध कुल किये गये आपरेशनों की वास्तविक संख्या 21.85 लाख थी ।

(ख) 1971-72 के दौरान देश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर 6060.46 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव था तथा इस पर 6193.05 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम) खर्च किये गये ।

(ग) 1971-72 में राज्यों को परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए 5222.78 लाख रुपये दिए गए ।

मलेरिया और चेचक बीमारियों पर नियंत्रण पाने में सफलता

6588. श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :
श्री बी० के० दासचौधरी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मलेरिया और चेचक रोगों पर नियंत्रण कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रतिशत सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) इन रोगों का पूरी तरह से उन्मूलन करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार किस्कू) : (क) जी हां, काफी हद तक ।

(ख) मलेरिया ।

1953 में मलेरिया से अनुमानतः 7 करोड़ 50 लाख व्यक्ति पीड़ित हुए थे और उनमें मरने वालों की संख्या 8 लाख थी, जहां 1972 में दिसम्बर तक मलेरिया से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या अनुमानतः 12,03,185 हो थी और उन में किसी की भी मृत्यु नहीं हुई बताई जाती है । इस समय देश में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 30 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तिम चरण अर्थात् अनुरक्षण चरण में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं जब कि और 17 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र मलेरिया उन्मूलन की अग्रिम स्थिति अर्थात् समेकन चरण में है । केवल लगभग 25 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र अभी भी आक्रमण चरण में है जहां इसे दूर करने के लिए तेजी से उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

चेचक

1972 में चेचक से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या लगभग 27,393 और उससे होने वाली मौतों की संख्या 5450 बताई गई है जबकि 1967 में चेचक से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या 83,943 और मौतों की संख्या 26,225 थी । इससे पता चलता है कि चेचक की घटनाओं और उससे होने वाली मौतों में क्रमशः 67.4 प्रतिशत और 79 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है ।

(ग) मलेरिया ।

देश में मलेरिया के उन्मूलन के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो उपाय किए गए हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को चौथी योजना में एक केन्द्रीय पोषित योजना बना दिया गया है जिसके लिए 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता

की जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार जितने खर्च के लिए वचनबद्ध है उसके अतिरिक्त वह इस योजना के संचालन के खर्च को भी वहन करती है । आक्रमण और समेकन चरण वाले एककों के लिए राज्यों को जो भी सामान और उपकरण दिया जाता है उसकी लागत भी भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाती है । राज्यों में मुख्यालय/मण्डल स्तर पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए भी आंशिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

2. ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जो अब अनुरक्षण चरण में आ गए है, बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मजबूत करने के लिये 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

3. कीटनाशको को अग्रिम रूप में प्राप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए है ताकि विभिन्न राज्यो को छिडकाव कार्यों के लिए ये कीटनाशक समय पर सप्लाई किए जा सके ।

4. चौथी योजना में आक्रमण और समेकन चरण वाले एकको की पुरानी और बेकार गाडियो को एक निश्चित ढंग से नई गाड़ियों में बदला जा रहा है ।

5. जहा कही, आवश्यक है, वहां एककों में डी० डी० टी ० से छिडकाव करने के काम को तेज किया जा रहा है ।

6. ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां मच्छर वैक्टर में डी० डी० टी० सहन करने की शक्ति पैदा हो गयी है, वहां बी० एच० सी० और मलेथियान जैसे अन्य कीटनाशको का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ।

7. स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देकर लोगों को छिड़काव कराने और कीटनाशकों के छिड़काव के बाद गारे से दीवारें न पोतने के लिए समझाया जा रहा है । जन जाति समुदायो के ग्राम नेताओ के साथ भी सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

8. जिन क्षेत्रों में रोग का संचरण निरन्तर बना हुआ है उनमें विशेष अन्वेषण कार्य किए जा रहे हैं ।

9. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ही 1971-72 से एक शहरी मलेरिया योजना चलाई गई है जो एक केन्द्रीय पोषित योजना है और उस के लिए अनुमोदित पेंटन पर 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है ।

चेचक

चेचक का उन्मूलन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, वे इस प्रकार है :—

1. टीका अभियान को तेज करना, प्राथमिक टीके को उच्च प्राथमिकता देना (जिसमे नवजात शिशुओ को टीका लगाना भी सम्मिलित है) और समय समय पर पुनः टीके लगाना । ऐसे लोगो जिन्हें यह रोग हो जाने की सम्भावना अधिक बनी रहती है अर्थात अमिक घुमन्तू जनसमुदाय की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

2. रोग पर तत्काल काबू पाने तथा उसके हो जाने के बाद उसका तुरन्त उपचार करने के लिए रोग का प्रारम्भ में ही पता लगाने और चेचक के संदिग्ध रोगियों की भी सूचना देने सम्बन्धी काम को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।

3. लोग स्वेच्छा से टीका लगायें और खसरे के ज्वर से पीड़ित रोगियों की सूचना समीपस्थ स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में देने के लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के विचार से स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और प्रचार कार्य तेज करना।

4. राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को जिसे अब केन्द्र पोषित योजना बनाया गया है, क्रियान्वित करने के लिए शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है।

5. राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को जमा कर सुखाई गई ताप स्थायी प्रभावी चेचक वैक्सीन, दो मुंह वाली सुइयां, इस टीके के पूरे किट, रेफरिजरेशन तथा परिवहन सुविधाएं पर्याप्त मात्रा में दी जाती हैं।

6. इस उद्देश्य से कि जिला स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों तथा राज्य कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों का चेचक सम्बन्धी ज्ञान अद्यतन रहे उनके लिये समय-समय पर सावधिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के मूल्य में वृद्धि

6589. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध का मूल्य 15 पैसे प्रति लिटर बढाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि जब तक राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के काम मे यथा-सभव बचत करने की दृष्टि से किए जा रहे अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष प्राप्त नही हो जाते, तब तक दूध का मूल्य न बढाया जाए। यह रिपोर्ट हाल हो में प्राप्त हुई है और इसको जांच की जा रही है।

Uniform National Policy in regard to choice of medium of instructions for linguistic minorities

6590. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of medium of instruction from school to University level for students belonging to lirguiistic minorities in various States has created many problems of conflict and agitation ;

(b) whether this problem is baffling solution on the basis of State policy in Assam;

(c) whether the Central Educational Ministry will take initiative to formulate uniform national policy on the basis of constitutional provisions for guidance of different Statesi n regard to choice of medium

of instruction by linguistic minorities in different States ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed for the purpose ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P.YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Government of India are aware that there has been controversy in Assam over the issue of medium of instruction at the university stage and the Government of India remain in touch with the Government of Assam and other interested parties with a view to helping in finding an amicable solution of the language controversy

(c) and (d). The policy of the Government in regard to medium of instruction at the primary and secondary level is stated below :—

The right of linguistic minorities to have instruction at the primary stage of education in their mother-tongue is an accepted policy of the Government.

In regard to secondary education, Government feel that facilities should be provided for teaching through mother-tongue of linguistic minority if there is a resonable number of students wanting instruction in their language.

At the university stage, Government of India is financing a scheme under which participating State Governments, in consultation with the universities in their States, are producing university level literature in regional language with a view to switching over to regional languages as one of the media of instruction. Government are also proposing to universities to institute correspondence cources and permit private candidates to appear at university examinations without restrictions. It is also considering proposal to establish an 'open university' with all the India jurisdiction with different languages as the media of examinations as are available to Delhi Schools Students appearing for Delhi Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. If these measures are put into practice the hardshit caused to linguistic minorities would be mitigated.

Agitation inside Aligarh Muslim University

6591. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agitation has been started inside the Aligarh Muslim University to change the recent Act regarding the University, passed by the Parliament ;

(b) if so, the background of and the causes behind the agitation ;

(c) whether communal elements other than the students are associated with the movement ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout and other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d). The Students' Union of the Aligarh Muslim University has been agitating for sometime—first for getting an Act of their choice and later for getting it amended. A series of incidents have since taken place. Leaders of some political parties have also visited the University at the invitation of the Students' Union. The University has been closed on April 5, 1973. The Vice-Chancellor has issued a statement explaining the circumstances leading to the closure of the University. A copy of this statement was placed on the Table of the Sabha on April 6, 1973.

Admission to Medical Colleges in the States

6592. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite shortage of doctors qualified students do not find adequate admission to the medical colleges in most of the States ;

(b) the details of the various mal-practices that have been brought to the notice of Government regarding admission in medical colleges, if so, the details there about ;

(c) whether Government have adopted any plan to increase the number of Government sponsored medical colleges in various parts of the country on the basis of a policy of even regional distribution ;

(d) whether reports of corruption, nepotism and other mal-practices regarding functions of private medical colleges have been brought to the attention of the Government ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed by the Government to control and regulate functions of such private medical colleges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTEY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) With an increase in the facilities for education in the country and improvement of socio-economic conditions the number of student seeking admission to various courses on higher education has been on the rise. There is thus a widening gap between the number of seats available and the number of students seeking admission in institutions of higher learning. This is true of medical colleges as well. Competition for higher education is becoming keen in all branches of studies. It is perhaps comparatively more acute to-day in the field of medical education.

(b) The Government does not have detailed information on this.

(c) Yes. The opening of new medical colleges in the country has been receiving constant attention of the Government since independence. There are at present 99 mediacal colleges with an admission capacity of 12,500 as against 19 medical colleges and 19 medical schools in undivided India in the year 1946.

(d) and (e). Government are aware of the existence of private medical colleges functioning on the basis of capitation charges. Government disapproves and discourages the setting up of such private colleges. Education being a subject in the State List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution, colleges for undergraduate medical education fall within the legislative jurisdiction of State Governments. As such, all the State Governments have been advised by the Central Government to pass necessary legislation banning the setting up of medical colleges without prior approval of the concerned Government so that mushroom growth of sub-standard medical colleges was checked. In pursuance of this request, the Government of Bihar and the Government of Uttar Pradesh have already passed necessary legislation. The other State Governments were requested to follow suit. The matter was also placed before the last meeting of the Central Council of Health at Bhubaneswar on 31-1-1973. The Central Council of Health has passed a resolution to the effect that on the request of two or more State Governments, the Central Government may pass necessary legislation on the subject to ensure uniformity. Accordingly, the State Governments have been requested to pass a resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution, empowering the Parliament to legislate on the subject. Further action in the matter will depend on the response from the State Governments

Intensification of Agricultural Production

6593. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given highest importance to intensification of agricultural production this year and also for the next year ;

(b) if so, whether people's committee, with various representatives, will be formed in each block for helping the cultivators to settle litigrations on land, distri bution of shares between the land owner and share cropper, getting bank credit, fertilizer, pesticides, good seeds, and proper distribution of surplus lands ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up such peoples committee; and

(d) it not, the reasons thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. A high priority has been given to agricultural development during 1972-73 and besides the normal development programme under the Annual Plan for the year, an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme based primarily on minor irrigation involving special central assistance to States has also been implemented The emphasis on intensive efforts for agricultural development is proposed to b continued during 1973-74.

(b) to (d) . The Panchayati Raj envisages peoples participation in the agricultural development activities at the village/block levels including the distribution of agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizer, pesticides etc. The Panchayati Raj also envisages establishment of Nyaya Panchayats which act as judiciary wing and attend to minor local offences and disputes.

Cultural Exchange Programme With Foreign Countries

6594. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with which cultural exchange programme have been entered with and term of such agreement during the last year ;

(b) how many cultural troupes will be sent by Government in the year 1973 : and

(c) whether any childern.s troupe will be sent abroad on a cultural exchange programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) During the year 1972, India has signed cultural exchange programme with [Poland, France, U.S.S.R., Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Bangladesh. These programmes envisage coopreration between the Contracting Parties in the fields of education science & technology, art & culture ; radio, films, press & television, sports, health etc.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken. However, two cultural troupes have already been sent—one to South East Asian Countries as well as to Australia and another to the Caribben Sea Countries in January and February, 1973 respectively. The tour of the latter Cultural Troupe is likely to be extended to Tunisia and Algeria. 3—4 more troupes are likely to be sent during the year.

(c) No, Sir.

Reorientation Of Youth Services

6595. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministery has taken certain specific decisions to reorient and galvanise youth service in order to utilise them fot the cause of national intergration and to being about a social change ;

(b) if so, what are those schemes and the manner in which such scheme will be mplemented ; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry has any contemplation to do so ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Government have undertaken a variety of programmes to provide opportunities for young people, so that they could develop a positive response to the challenge of change and involve themselves in nation building tasks. All these *inter alia* will promote national integration and certainly bring about social change. Some of the important programmes in this direction are :

National Service Scheme, Including the New Programme Of Youth Against Famine

Universities and colleges are operating a National Service Scheme for the students of the first two years of the degree classes on a voluntary basis, to render national service for a specified period. During this summer, one lakh youth will be engaged in c onstruction programmes in rural areas and would utilise their spare time in the evenings on studying and, where possible, solving local problems relating to ru ral life in so far as it pertains to the area of study in which they are engaged. This is an experiment to stop alienation of students receiving higher education from the main stream of Indian society.

Inter-State Students Camps

These camps provide opportunities for children in the age group 11-16 from various States to live together and thereby learn to appreciate the customs, habits, and cultural heritage of people in different regions of the country.

In addition, instructional materials and hand-books are prepared for conveying concepts of national integration to school children.

Language And Environmental Camps

These camps are organised byt he Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, to enable groups of students of one State studying the regional language of another State to camp in the region, where the language they are learning is the mother-tongue. These camps have contributed considerably to provide the campers a first-hand know-ledge of the environment in which these languages are spoken and the local habits, tradition and culture.

Assistance to Voluntary Youth Organisations

Government provides financial assistance to Voluntary Youth Organisations, who take up youth programmes relating to national integration and which would strengthen national cohensions.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

Government have taken up a programme of establishing one Nehru Yuvak Kendra in each District in India. These Kendra will concern themselves with the whole area of informal education and supplementation of educational opportunities available in institutions, developing hum an resources potential, provide facilities for self-instruction, enrichment of cultural life and development of human personality for the vast majority of youth who are outside the pale offormal school system.

Scholarship Policy

This encompasses basic oportunities for education, which *inter alia* will lead to equalisation of educational opportunities. Under the broad-based scholarship scheme, it is expected that by the end of this year, Government will offer nearly 30,000 scholarships, at the rate of two per Block per year, for fostering the rural talent.

Siliguri to Darjeeling as National Highway

6596. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has finally sanctioned the scheme to declare the road from Siliguri to Darjeeling as National Highway No. 31-B; and

(b) if so, the proposals of the scheme with estimated cost and the time for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA) (a) and (b). The Siliguri-Darjeeling Road is at present an existing state road. The Government of West Bengal have included the road in question in their proposals for additions to the National Highway System during the 5th Five Year Plan (1974-79). The rough cost of development of this road to single lane National Highway standard is likely to be Rs. 213.00 lakhs. This proposal will be considered in the Fifth Plan along with similar other proposals received from other States. However, since the proposals for the Fifth plan are as yet in the preparatory stage, it is not possible to give any precise details in this respect.

Housing Problem in the Country

6597. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI S. A. MURUGUNANTHAM:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made any assessment of homeless persons in the country and how many houses are required for them and the amount involved; and

(b) if so, how the Ministry propose to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No reliable data is available. However, according to a recent estimate the total estimate backlog of housing shortage in 1971 was about 24 million units—18.60 million units in rural areas and 5.50 million units in urban areas. This estimate has been worked out of likely useable housing stock (pucca and semi-pucca units in urban areas and pucca, semi-pucca and serviceable kutcha unit in rural areas) available in the country in relation to the number of households. The estimate is likely to change after the data collected during 1971 census becomes available.

Even at a modest estimated average cost of Rs. 21,000/- per house in Urban areas and Rs. 4,000/- in rural areas, investment of the order of Rs. 19,000 crore would be required.

(b) Keeping in view the colossal shortage and the extent of funds required, Government's efforts have been mainly directed ameliorating the housing coditions of persons in the lower income brackets. With this end in view, the Ministry of Works and Housing have introduced several Social Housing Scheme which are implemented by the state Government and Union Territories.

However, Central assistance for all State Sector programmes, including housing is being made available to the Governments of States and Union Territory Administrations in the form of 'block loans and block grants'. The States and Union territory Administration have the freedom to allocate funds for these schemes in accordance with the priorities and requirements determined by them.

A Central Government undertaking called the housing Urban Development Corporation has been established to finance housing and urban development project of State Governments and their statutory

agencies. The Corporation is expected to mobilise resources of the order of Rs. 200 crores in the next few years and utilise the same as a revolving fund.

This Ministry have recently introduce a new scheme for the Provision of House sites to a Landless Workers in Rural Areas as Central Sector Scheme. Under this Scheme, 100% grant assistance will be made available to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to enable them to provide housesites free of cost to eligible persons.

Recognition of Medical College of Manipur

6598. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical College recently started in Manipur has received due recognition from competent academic authorities of the Central Health Ministry;

(b) if so, when such recognition was given and by which competent bodies, if not, the difficulties thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have requested the Central Government for financial assistance to the setting up of the College its buildings, equipments and staff; and

(d) if so, the amount of assistance so far given to the Manipur Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU) (a) and (b). No. It is for the State Government to get the College affiliated to the University and thereafter to approach the Medical Council of India through the University for its recognition. The recognition to any medical college is granted only after the college is affiliated to a University and, when the first batch of students appear for the final MBBS examination after due inspection of the facilities existing in the institution and the standard of the examination for all the subjects. So far, this college has not been affiliated to a University.

(c) and (d). This college is proposed to be a joint cooperative enterprise of the Central Government and the State/Union Territory Governments concerned viz., Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. This will serve as a common institution for the four States and two Union Territories in the North-Eastern Region. The scheme will ultimately form part of the regional Plan to be prepared for the North Eastern Region by North Eastern Council and will be financed through the regional plan on the recommendations of the Council.

Pending the preparation of the regional Plan the entire cost of the medical college non-recurring as well as recurring is proposed to be initially financed by the Government of India. It was estimated sometime ago that the non-recurring expenditure on the college would be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. The estimated recurring expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan was estimated to be about Rs. 23 lakhs.

Study of Problems of Shifting Cultivation in Manipur, Tripura etc.

6599. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the problems arising out of the system of shifting cultivation in hill areas of Manipur Tripura, Nagaland and Mizoram under the auspicious of some central institute or body duly interested and qualified for the purpose;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the measures recommended for improved systems;

(c) if not whether Government are making arangements for such study; and

(d) when the same will materialise and the basic features of such a scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) The Experts of the Ministry of Agriculture have studied the problem of shifting cultivation in the Eastern States from time to time and submitted their reports.

(b) The measures recommended include stabilisation of agriculture on bench terraces on the hill sides and the valleys, provision of irrigation wherever, possible, development of agriculture, plantation crops and forestry so as to offer a high level of sustained production in settled areas as an alternative to shifting cultivation practices.

(c) and (d). Further steps are also being taken by way of 5th Plan proposals for opening soil conservation research sub-stations in the problem areas of the Eastern region of the country for multiple-discipline research on shifting cultivation for evolving control measures.

Setting up of Central Organisation under Sangeet Natak Akademi to prepare ballets and performing Troupes

6600. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of a Central Organisation in Capital under the Sangeet Natak Akademi to prepare ballets and performing troupes in dance and music to be sent out to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government are aware of the facts that there is an urgent need for such a project in view of the pressing need for projection of Indian art and culture in the outside world ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have a programme of activities which aims at the proper projection of India's art and culture in the outside world.

Financial Assistance to private colleges in Manipur for construction of Hostel and College buildings

6601. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private colleges in Manipur applied for financial assistance from the U.G.C. for the construction of Hostel and College buildings;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given to these Colleges during the last three years and the purpose for which the grants were given;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the College in the hill and rural areas are suffering owing to lack of hostel facilities; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering special allocation for hostel facilities in these colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Of the 8 proposals for financial assistance received from 7 institutions, 2 were not approved and 2 are pending with the University Grants Commission. Details about the four approved proposals are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-4772/73].

(c) and (d). The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee with representation of the Gauhati University and Government of Manipur to visit the colleges in the North Eastern

Hill regions of India to assess their developmental needs. The Committee visited 16 Colleges in the State of Manipur and has submitted its report. The Committee has not made any special recommendations for the construction of hostel accommodation. The report of the Committee is being examined by the Commission in consultation with the State Government.

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के बन्द रहने के दिवसों की संख्या

6602. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फरवरी, 1972 से फरवरी, 1973 तक काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय मे कक्षाएं कितने दिन लगी तथा इसी अवधि में ये विश्वविद्यालय कितने दिन बन्द रहे और कितने दिन वहा हड़ताल चली ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

राज्यों द्वारा खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने के कार्य में हुई प्रगति

6603. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक राज्य ने खाद्यान्नों का थोक व्यापार अपने नियंत्रण में लेने के लिए 17 मार्च, 1973 तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : यद्यपि 17 मार्च, 1973 की सही स्थिति उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन गेहू पैदा करने वाले प्रमुख क्षेत्रों को राज्य सरकारों ने गेहूं के थोक व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने और खुदरा व्यापारियों द्वारा गेहूं खरीदने, बेचने या बिक्री के लिए उसका भण्डारण करने के लिए उसकी सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं । उत्पादकों और उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा गेहू रखने की मात्रा पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये गये हैं । कुछ राज्यों ने उत्पादकों पर क्रमिक लेवी लगाई है । राज्यों में अधिप्राप्ति केन्द्रों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारें राज्य स्तर पर समन्वय समितियां गठित करने के लिए भी सहमत हो गयी है । इन समितियों मे अधिप्राप्ति के कार्य मे सक्रिय रूप से लगी सरकारी एजेंसियों/विभागों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे ।

Unauthorised Buses Plying in Delhi

6604. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unauthorised buses plying in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases detained during the year 1972 and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have reported that 258 owners of drivers buses found plying in contravention of the

conditions of the permits in 130 cases during 1972 were prosecuted by the concerned authorities under Section 42 and 123 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Non-application of Delhi Co-operative Societies Act

6605. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for not enforcing the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act which was enacted on the 17th June, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). : The Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972, has come into force in the Union Territory of Delhi from 2-4-1973.

Construction Work of Sansdiya Soudha

6607. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the Sansdiya Soudha has been stopped by the contractors for the last three months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the building is completed by the year end ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contractor had advanced the reason that the stipulated date of completion expired long ago and prices of material and labour have increased and that he cannot complete the work unless higher rates are paid.

(c) Tenders have been called for engaging another agency for completing the remaining portion of the work.

Expenditure on Sansdiya Soudha Air-Conditioning arrangements

6608. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire building Sansdiya Soudha under construction is not going to be air conditioned ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the arrangements being made for the heating and cooling other portions of the building ;

(c) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure likely to be there on providing heating and cooling arrangements in those portions of the building ; and

(d) the estimated expenditure in case air conditioning arrangements are made for these left over portions of the building also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes Sir. It proposed to aircondition only those areas which will be frequented by Members of Parliament.

(b) Room coolers / air conditioners/ heaters will be provided where necessary.

(c) The actual expenditure cannot be indicated as it will depend upon actual requirements.

(d) Rs. 24 lakhs approximately.

Bungling in the Allotment of Shop Flats in Azadpur ; New Subzi Mandi Site, Delhi

6609. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of complaints have been received to the effect that there has been much bungling in the allotment

of shop flats in Azadpur, new Subzi Mandi site, Delhi ;

(b) whether more than one plots of land have been allotted to one man ;

(c) whether an enquiry has already been made in this respect ; if so, the conclusions thereof ; and

(d) the name of the person involved in this and the action taken or proposed to be taken against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

U.N.D.P. AID To International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid tropics at Hyderabad.

6610. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Project has approved assistance of $ 3725000 for the Internationl Crop Reseach Institute for semi arid tropics at Hyderabad during the current year;

(b) if so, how and on how many crops the research would be made ; and

(c) to what extent India will be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The United National Development Programme has entered into an Agreement with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics to finance a research Project for a period of 5 years with effect from 31-1 73 at a total cost of US $ 3,585,000. The Project aims at a Programme of Research Training directed towards the development of lines and varieties of Sorghums and Millets with high yield and high content and quality of protein as well as conventional acceptable taste and kernel appearance and suitability for use in a wide range of ecological and farming conditions troughout the semi-arid and tropical regions. :

(c) As India has about 17·4 m.hec. of land under Jowar and 12·9 m.hec. under Bajra, research for increasing the yield and improving the quality and protein content of these grains is bound to directly benefit the country.

Archaeological Library, New Delhi

6611. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFOR AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Indian Express' published from Delhi dated the 2nd March, 1973; stating that the Archaeological Library, New Delhi is in mess ; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to give proper attention to check the deterioration of the library ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Library is not in a mess. However, it stands in need of additional space and staff. The requirements are being examined.

Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology

6612 SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the State Government concerned has not been able to run the

Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology in the desirable manner and that the Institute suffers from many ills;

(b) the reasons why the Central Government do not keep the Printing Technology Institutes under their direct control; and

(c) the steps being taken to run the institutes efficiently and improve them to the modern standards ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir. The instructional facilities at this institute except for some deficiency in Buildings are generally in accordance with the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education and are adequate. The removal of this deficiency also is under consideration of the State Government.

(b) The Institutions of this type at the diploma level are not administered by the Central Government.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education is formulating a plan for further development of these Schools on modern lines during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Permission to Government Employees who have constructed their own Houses to live in the Accommodation allotted By Government

6613. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given permission to Government employees who have or have constructed houses in town in which they are serving, either of their own or in the names of their family members, to continue to live in accommodations allotted by Government for residential purposes ; and

(b) whether any survey has been made as to which and how many of the Central Government Officers and employees or their nears and dears own houses and buildings and of what valuation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) : No Statistical data are available as Government servants owning houses at the station of their posting are eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool. However, the policy in this regard is under review.

New Method for Teaching of Sanskrit in Schools

6614. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCILAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new method has been recommended by the Central Advisory Board or by the Central Sanskrit Council for the teaching of Sanskrit in the schools , and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPART MENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) The National Policy on Education has emphasised the need of development of new methods of teaching Sanskrit, which has also been supported by the Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad.

(b) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan in collaboration with the Central Institute of Indian Languages, have

already initiated action on preparing instructional material for teaching of Sanskrit based on a new method.

Cooperative sugar factories during Fifth Plan

6615. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cooperative sugar factories are now in operation in the country,

(b) the experience of their working, and

(c) whether Government intend to encourage the setting up of more cooperative sugar factories during the Fifth Plan period and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There are 85 installed cooperative sugar factories in the country at present. Out of these, two cooperative sugar factories have not worked during the 1972-73 season so far.

(b) The performance of the cooperative sector is, by and large, satisfactory

(c) The present policy of the Government to give preference for the establishment of new sugar factories in the cooperative sector, will be continued during the Fifth Plan period also.

Research work Published by professors of I.I.T., Delhi

6616. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) titles of published research work during the last three years by all Professors of I. I. T., Delhi and the name of journals publishing each one of them, and

(b) list of doctoral dissertations successfully guided in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) and

(b): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

महंगाई के विरोध में दिल्ली की महिलाओं द्वारा प्रदर्शन

6617 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिनांक 12 जनवरी, 1973 को दिल्ली की महिलाओं ने महंगाई के विरोध मे उनके निवास स्थान के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था,

(ख) क्या उन्हे एक ज्ञापन भी दिया गया था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य मे क्या उपाय किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) से (ग). गेहूं, आटा, चावल आदि जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की अनुपलब्धता के बारे मे कृषि मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उपर्युक्त ज्ञापन का उत्तर भेज दिया गया था जिसमे यह बताया गया था कि दिल्ली के उपभोक्ताओं को सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से उपयुक्त मात्रा मे चावल, गेहूं और चीनी की पूर्ति की जा रही है। यह भी बताया

गया था कि देश के बहुत से भागों में गम्भीर रूप से सूखा पड़ने के कारण खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप खुले बाजार के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है; और स्थिति की बराबर समीक्षा की गई तथा मूल्यों को नीचे लाने के लिए आवश्यक पग उठाये गये।

मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए निम्न-लिखित कुछ पग उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से खाद्यान्नों का वितरण सशक्त बनाना; (2) सारा सरकारी स्टाक उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से वितरित करना; (3) गेहूं के पदार्थों के थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण लागू करना और उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से इनके वितरण को विनियमित करना, (4) इस समय लागू नियामक कानूनों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करना; (5) जमाखोरी को रोकने के लिए खुले बाजार पर कड़ी सतर्कता बरतना; (6) अतिथि नियंत्रण आदेश लागू कर खाद्यान्नों की खपत पर रोक लगाना ; (7) खाद्यान्नों की अधिप्राप्ति तेज करना; (8) खाद्यान्नों की सीमित मात्रा आयात करना; (9) खाद्यान्नों पर दी जाने वाली पेशगियों पर नियन्त्रण कड़ा करना; (10) रबी और ग्रीष्म फसलों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम; (11) चालू रबी मौसम से गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को लेना ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्यों पर गेहूं नियमित रूप से सप्लाई किया जा सके; (12) दिल्ली के गेहूं के कोटे में वृद्धि करना।

दिल्ली में तम्बूओं में चल रहे विद्यालय

6618. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अभी तक लगभग 50 सरकारी विद्यालय तम्बूओं में लगते हैं जिससे विद्यार्थियों को हर मौसम में बहुत कठिनाइयां होती हैं और उनकी पढ़ाई में भी काफी बाधाएं आती हैं;

(ख) इन विद्यालयों के लिए भवनों की व्यवस्था करने हेतु सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973–74 में इन विद्यालयों के लिए भवनों हेतु कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) दिल्ली में 22 राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, तम्बुओं में लग रहे हैं।

(ख) इनमें से 7 स्कूलों के लिए नए भवनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। 3 स्कूलों के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण कर ली गई है तथा उनके भवनों के नक्शे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। बकाया 12 स्कूलों के लिए स्थान अधिग्रहण किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) 164.62 लाख रुपये।

Request to World Bank Aid for Famine Relief Scheme in Jodhpur

6619. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Famine Relief Schemes' for Jodhpur costing about Rs. 24 crores had been sent to World Bank seeking aid for implementing them;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes; and

(c) the response of the World Bank thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A project with an outlay of Rs. 24.04 crores has been formulated for Jodhpur district under the Drought Prone Areas Programme for seeking World Bank Aid.

(b) The project comprises of scheme for sheep, cattle and dairy development, ground water exploitation, rural electrification and provision of drinking water supply, moisture conservation, affordation and market yards.

(c) A World Bank Reconnaisance Mission visited the country in February, 1973 and made a preliminary study of the Drought Prone Areas Programme, and the projects formulated for seeking aid from the World Bank.

Implementation of Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan

6620. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan since 1970;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon and the extent of Central aid and grants given so far for the programme; and

(c) the targets fixed in regard to implementation of this programme for the year 1973-74 and the financial allocation made by the State and the Centre therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). During the Fourth Five Year Plan, pilot projects have been taken up in the desert areas of the three States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. Out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 2.00 crores for this programme schemes costing Rs. 117.2 lakhs detailed below were sanctioned for implementation in Rajasthan State:—

Barmer Distt.	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Rehabilitation of forests on hills.	
(ii) Grass land Development for fodder bank.	101 14
(iii) Development of pastures.	
(iv) Reclamation of saline soils.	
(v) Wind break plantations.	
Jaisalmer Distt.	
Cultivation of green fodder, pasture development, raising of wood lots around tubewells and nurseries in Jaisalmer Distt.	16·11
TOTAL:	117 25 lakhs.

A statement showing the progress of these schemes in attached. This programme is financed on 100% basis by the Central Government. The upto-date expenditure *i.e.* upto 1972-73, reported by the State Government amounts to Rs. 87·14 lakhs against which funds to the extent of Rs. 85 lakhs have already been released upto the end of the financial year 1972-73. The entire programme is due to be completed by the end of 1973-74.

2. In addition, desert and arid areas are also getting substantial funds under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, which is also a 100% Centrally financed programme. Ten districts of Rajasthan are included in this programme and the outlay provided for them is Rs. 20 crores. Out of this, schemes costing Rs. 18·00 crores as detailed below have already been sanctioned :—

	Rs. in crores
(i) Minor Irrigation . .	6·02
(ii) Soil Conservation . .	0·31
(iii) Afforestation . . .	1 82
(iv) Roads	5·10
(v) Others	4 75
TOTAL .	18 00 crores

Out of this the total expenditure incurred upto December, 1972 is reported to be Rs. 824·89 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 926·93 lakhs has been released to the State Government for meeting expenditure already incurred and anticipated upto 31-3-1973. The outstanding schemes are to be completed during 1973-74 as far as possible and also new schemes upto the total outlay of Rs. 20 crores could be taken up duirng the current financial year.

3. The construction of Rajasthan Canal is also a major step in the development of desert areas in Rajasthan. A World Food Programme Project is in operation since October. 1968. Under this programme food articles are being supplied to labour engaged on the construction of Rajasthan Canal on subsidised rates and sale proceeds are utilised for the schemes relating to Land Development. Soil Conservaton, Animal Husbandry, Forest Nurseries & Plantation etc. in the Rajasthan Canal command area. Schemes costing Rs. 260·00 lakhs have been sanctioned out of which a sum of Rs. 146·89 lakhs has been spent upto the and of December, 1972.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical achievement
1	2	3
	BARMER DISTRICT	
1.	Creation of Nurseries .	18 No.
2.	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.	7667 Hect
3.	Development of Grass Lands	4322 Hect.
4.	Development of Pastures .	4070 Hect.
5.	Afforestatjon of Saline Soils	1412 Hect.
6.	Shelter belt plantations .	1932RKM
7.	Construction of Building .	33 No.
	JAISALMER DISTRICTS	
1.	Pasture Development.	Material purchased only in the year 1971-72. Fencing with angle iron and barbed wire has been completed, area has been divided into three parts by laying two interiona and barbed wire for the purpose of rotational grazing and ploughing was done in the area.
2.	Cultivation ot green fodder	Stonepatties purchased.

Drought Prone Area Programme in Rajasthan

6621. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a "Drought Prone Area Programme" had been launched in Rajasthan; if so, when and the progress made in its implementation so far together with the results achieved thereby; and

(b) the total cost of the programme, how much of it has already been spent thereon and the contribution made by the Central Government in this respect so far and the extent of further Central aid demanded and granted by Central Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Drought Prone Areas Programme in Rajasthan covering 10 districts was started in 1970-71. Since its inception, an expenditure of Rs. 8 89 crores has been incurred till January 1973. Till the end of December, 1972, 1276 hectares have been benefited through minor irrigation Schemes ; 3908 hectares have been covered under soil conservation and 17766 hectares under afforestation measures. Roads with a length of 477 Kms. have been newly constructed and roads with a length of 731 Kms. have been upgraded.

(b) Over the four year programme period from 1970-71 to 1973-74 the State Government will get in allocation of Rs. 20 crores. As against the expenditure of Rs. 8·89 crores till the end of January, 1973, Central Financial assistance of Rs. 9·31 crores was released till the end of 1972-73. Further release of Central assistance will be made to the State Government on the basis of the actual expenditure and the provisions available in the Central Budget for the current year, within the overall ceiling of Rs. 20 crores.

Central Aid to Rajasthan for Minor Irrigation Schemes for 1973-74

6622. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of Central assistance sought for minor irrigation schemes in Rajasthan during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the extent of Central aid granted both as loans and grants during these year including that for emergency schemes;

(b) whether any programmes for 1973-74 for development of minor irrigation facilities in Rajasthan has been drawn up by that State Government and submitted to Government for approval ; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof, its cost and Central aid requested for the same and Govrnment's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No special Central assistance has been sought by the Rajasthan Government for their normal minor irrigation programme during 1971-72 and 1972-73. However, the damand of the State Government for Central assistance for taking up special minor irrigation schemes during the year 1972-73 under the E.A.P.P. was jointly appraised by the Area Officer appointed for the State in the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Government Officers and an amount of Rs. 389 lakhs was sanctioned as loan assistance by the Central Government. In addition central assistance has been granted in the form of loan/grant to the Government of Rajasthan for drought relief measures to the extent of Rs. 11 crores. This includes some provision for minor irrigation schemes also.

(b) No special programme for the year 1973-74 for development of minor irrigation facilities in Rajasthan has been received by the Government of India.

(c) In view of the reply above, the question does not arise.

Survey of deep Sea Fishing

6623. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to deep sea fishing during the current year; and

(b) if so, the area selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Surveys have been conducted by the Deep Sea Survey Organisation, the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin, and the Pelagic Fisheries Project, Cochin.

(b) The Deep Sea Fishing Organisation surveyed the Offshore and Deep Sea Fishery Resources of the Indian seas from bases established for the purpose at Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Port Blair. Action has also been taken to set up additional survey bases at Kandla, Goa, Mangalore, Madras, Paradeep and Calcutta. The Integrated Fishery Project has been surveying mostly deep water fishing grounds on the South West Coast. The Pelagic Fishery Project, which is a U.N.D.P. assisted Project, has been investigating the resources of pelagic species, particularly sardines and mackeral in the Goa-Quilon Sector.

Committee for preservation of folklore and folk literature

6624. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a permanent Committee for the preservation of the folklore and folk literature;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) its terms of reference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal at present. However, in December, 1972, an *ad hoc* committee of experts was set up for mobilising the activities of youth centering round Nehru Yuvak Kendras for galvanising folk and rural art and community singing. A statement giving the composition of the committee is attached.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPER : TO DISCUSS THE PROGRAM' L OF PROMOTING CULTURAL ACTIVITIESTHROUGH TRAI N ING AND PARTICIPATION IN FOLK PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY SINGING INVOLVING THE NEHRU YOUTH CENTRE.

1. Prof. Nihar Ranjan Ray, Formerly Member, Pay Commission, Vigyan Bhavan Annexe, New Delhi.
2. Shri Kanti Chaudhuri, Joint Secretary Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.
3. Shri Habib Tanvir, M.P., Director, Naya Theatre, 5A/17 W.E.A., New Delhi-5.
4. Mrs. Dina Pathak, Laxmi Sadan, 604-B, Dr. Ambedkar Rd., Bombay-14.
5. Shri Komal Kothari, Roopayan N. Baraundi via. Jodhpur.
6. Miss Shanta Gandhi, Bal Bhavan & Nattonal Children's Museum, Kotla Road, New Delhi-1.
7. Shri B. V. Karnth, C/1, Dr. Bhanu Shankar Mehta, Nagri Natak Mandli, Banaras.
8. Smt. Shiela Bhatia, C/540, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
9. Mrs. Habib Tan . C/o. Shri Habib Tanvir M.P. Director, Naya Tareatre 5A/17 W.E.A., New Delhi.

10. Shri Jashwant Takkar, 56, Tagore. Park, Ambavedi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

11. Shri Aburi Rama Krishna Rao, 272-A, New Malak Pet, Hyderabad-36.

12. Smt. Ruma Guha Thakurta, Calcutta Youth Choir, 38, Ballygung Place, Calcutta-19.

13. Shri Anil Biswas, Chief Music Producer, (Light Music), All India Radio, Akashwani Bhavan, New Delhi.

14. Mrs. Sarojini Abraham, C/o. Shri Abu Abraham, 113, South Avenue, New Delhi.

15. Prof. Moonis Raza, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road New Delhi.

16. Shri P. C. Chatterjee, Dy. Director General, All India Radio, Akashwani Bhavan, New Delhi.

17. Mrs. S. Sanyal, Delhi Public School Nizamuddin East, New Delhi.

18. Mrs. Vijya Mehta 14, Ashoka Apartments, Behind Patil Hall, Napien Sea Road, Bombay.

19. Shri Inder Razan, 1/4, Jang Pura-B, New Delhi.

20. Shri K.S. Mehta, Production and Public ty Officer, Directorate of Panchayat & Social Welfare, 55, New Market, Bhopal (MP).

U.G.C. Directions to Universities for preservation of Folk Arts

6625. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has given any directions to the Universities for preservation of folk arts of educational and academic importance by opening special Departments in the Universities; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No such directions have been issued by the University Grants Commission to the Universities. However, if a proposal for financial assistance for the purpose is received, it will be considered by the Commission.

Several Departments in the Universitie are at present engaged in study research in this field and they receive assistance from the Commission. The Commission is considering the question of providing assistance to the Universities in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of Fine Arts and Cultural Studies. Folk Art would also be included within the scope of the scheme.

Central Government Employees who have not surrendered/vacated their Government Quarters after retirement

6626. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees who have still not surendered or vacated their Government quarters after their retirement since (1) 1st January, 1970; (2) 1st January, 1971; (3) 1st January, 1972; and (4) 1st January 1973;

(b) whether the interest of the non-allottees is not being affected by allowing them to retain their accommodation even after their retirement for such a long time and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for their eviction and by which date the action will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The number of Central

Government employees who have not surrendered the general pool accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi after their retirement, year-wise, is as under :—

S. No.	Year		No. of retired employees retaining accommodation
1.	As on 1-1-70	.	40
2.	As on 1-1-71	.	75
3.	As on 1-1-72	.	136
4.	As on 1-1-73	.	102
	TOTAL	.	353

(b) To the extent the residential units remain in occupation of retired Government employees, the non-allottees are deprived of the accommodation. In some cases after the concessional period admissible under the rules, further retention is allowed for a period not exceeding six-months on educational grounds of the children or sickness in the family of a retired Government employee in accordance with the provision contained in the Allotment Rules.

(c) The Government servants, who continue in occupationof the general pool accommodation, are dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Under the Act and in the interest of natural justice adequate opportunity is required to be given to an unuathoriesd occupant before he is finally evicted from Government accommodation. It cannot be indicated as to by which time physical eviction would be carrid out in such cases.

Malpractices in Fair Price Shops in Delhi

6627. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of fair price shops in Delhi found guilty of various offences such as adulteration, having ghost ration cards and for other malpractices ;

(b) the action taken against them ; and

(c) the measures adopted to ensure that due publicity is given to these shops so that the public may become cautious, blacklist them and cancel their licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-4773/73]

(c) A Complaint Cell is functioning in the Food and Supplies Department, Delhi where inspectors remain on duty round the clock. Prompt action is taken on all the complaints received in the Complaint Cell. The persons found guilty are proceeded against and punished according to law.

Enquiry into Bogus Ration Units in Delhi

6628. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the checking of all ration cards in Delhi has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the bogus ration units detected ;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the offenders, and the number of persons prosecuted in this connection ; and

(d) whether it has been established that there was a hand of Ration Inspectors behind these bogus ration units ; if so, the names of such inspectors and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d). Out of 15 Circles, checking has been done in the case of 5 Circles. The suspected bogus units in the case of cereals and sugar are of the order of 6·7% and 7·5% respectively. Further rechecking and verification are in progress.

Ex-MPs. Not Vacated Government Residences

6629. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the Ex-MPs. have not yet vacated Government residences ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six ex-M.Ps. have not vacated their residences. Out of them, two ex-M.Ps. have requested for the retention of the residences for further period and their requests are under examination. Besides these six, there are five ex-M.Ps. who have vacated their main residences but have not yet vacated the servants' quarters/garages.

Central Aid for Vasectomy in Rajasthan

6631. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vasectomy cases performed in different Districts of Rajasthan in the year 1971-72 ;

(b) whether there was any fixed target for Rajasthan in the year 1973 ; and

(c) if so, the results achieved there from and the aid given by Centre to the Rajasthan Government for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY LANNING : (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) the required information is given in the attached statement.

(b) No separate target for vasectomy operations was fixed for 1972-73. However a target of 265,560 sterilisations was fixed for Rajasthan for that year. Target for sterilisations and financial allocation for the year 1973-74 have yet to be fixed.

(c) 61409 sterilisations (provisional figures) were done during 1972-73 upto February, 1973. Separate financial allocation is not made for vasectomy programme. The total financial assistance sanctioned for the Family Planning programme in Rajasthan during 1972-73 was Rs. 281·58 lakhs.

STATEMENT

	Districts	Number of vasectomy cases performed in 1971-72
1.	Ajmer	680
2.	Alwar	1,266
3.	Banswara	756
4.	Barmer	323
5.	Bharatpur	914
6.	Bhilwara	839
7.	Bikaner	590
8.	Bundi	572
9.	Chittorgarh	964
10.	Churu	1,093
11.	Dungarpur	206
12.	Ganganagar	905
13.	Jaipur	3,007
14.	Jaisalmer	19
15.	Jalore	81
16.	Jhalawar	1,020
17.	Jhunjhunu	1,101
18.	Jodhpur	550
19.	Kota	1,660
20.	Nagaur	1,281
21.	Pali	827
22.	Swai-Madhopur	1,631
23.	Sikar	1,287
24.	Sirohi	155
25.	Tonk	398
26.	Udaipur	2,328
	TOTAL	24,453

Conversion of Bungalows Allotted to Ex-Central Ministers into State Houses

6632. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Government allotted bungalows to the Ex-Central Ministers are converted into "Bengal House", "Madhaya Pradesh House" or "Orissa House" and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b): Bungalow No 2, Circular Road which was in the occupation of Shri S. S. Ray while he was a Minister in the Central Government and No. 7, Safdarjang Road, which was formerly occupied by Shri P. C. Sethi as a Minister in the Central Government, were placed at the disposal of the Governments of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh respectively for use by the State Governments, Benglow No. 13, Willingdon Crecent was also placed at the disposal of the Orissa Government on 4th January, 1973 for use by the State Government.

1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र को भूमि और उसका आवंटन

6633. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर के आस-पास की कितनी-कितनी भूमि सन् 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान किन-किन व्यक्तियों को आवंटित की गई;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान नहर के आस-पास की भूमि को पिछड़े वर्गों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को आवंटित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Setting up of Sports Schools in various regions

6634. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India decided some time back to set up five Sports Schools in various regions of India;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken as to the exact locations of these schools;

(c) whether it is based on the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports; and

(d) salient features of such schools and financial implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The proposal is still under examination.

Plan for Development of Hinterland of Mangalore Harbour

6635. SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress made in the Plan for development of the Hinterland of Mangalore Harbour to meet the new demands for subsidiary foods arising from the operation of the Port and of the Fertilizer Factory ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The subject relating to the development of the Hinterland of Mangalore Harbour falls under the purview of the Govt. of Mysore. The Minister of Shipping and Transport have, therefore, no plans to meet new demand for subsidiary foods arising from the operation of the port and of the Fertilizer Factory.

It is understood that Govt. of Mysore have constituted a Hinterland Development Committee headed by their regional Divisional Commissioner to formulate and execute specific programmes with a view to ensuring integrated development of the Hinterland. That Committee is stated to be working out detailed schemes *inter alia* embracing demands for subsidiary foods in the Hinterland.

National Policy on Urbanisation in Large Cities

6636. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Conference of Commonwealth Association of Planners held recently in New Delhi has recommended that developing countries should urgently evolve national policies on urbanisation in the context of high state of urbanisation in large Cities ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate a national Policy on urbanisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Scheme for Development of Fishing Harbours at Neendakara, Quilon in Kerala

6637. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Centre with a scheme to develop the port at Neendakara near Quilon in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme : and

(c) what is the decision of the Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala had proposed provision of a fishing harbour at Neendakara at an estimated cost of Rs. 7·62 crores. Part (a) of the Project estimate covered the harbour and common facilities such as water supply, electricity, land acquisition dredging, wharves and jetties roads and parking areas, drainage, modifications to breakwater, etc. Part (b) was for buildings, plants for ice making, canning, transport facilities, repair facilities etc. The harbour plans were designed to provide facilities for 300 mechanised boats and 60 trawlers.

(c) The U.N.D.P. Project for Pre-investment Survey of fishing harbours, which is investigating potential harbour sites in the country and drawing up 'plans and estimates for selected sites, was instructed to include

Neendakara in the list of harbour sites to be investigated in Kerala and to take into consideration the project report prepared by the Government of Kerala. The U. N. D. P. Project after completing detailed investigations prepared a project report for Neendakara fishing harbour in two parts, namely (1) Engineering, Survey and Soil Investigations and Designs, and (2) Economic Evaluation. The report was received from the F. A. O. in March, 1973. The Project designed by the U. N. D. P. Survey Projects envisages construction of breakwaters, wharves, piers, boatyard, shore facilities and dredging at a total cost of Rs. 160 lakhs. It is designed to accommodate 400 small boats in the range of 10 mts. to 12 mts, 30 Nos. of 16 mts. to 18 mts and 10 Nos. of 28 mts. A copy each of this report is being sent to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Ministry of Defence and the Planning Commission for obtaining concurrence. A copy is also being sent to the state Government with the request that the cost estimates may be verified with reference to the current schedule of rates and to indicate yearwise phasing of fishing boats etc. After this examination has been completed, the question of sanctioning the harbour will be taken up for consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finanace.

Request for Auxiliary Nurses and mid-wives grant from Sree Narayana Medical Mission, Shertallay, Kerala

6638. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives grant from Sree Naryana Medica Mission, Shertally, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the decision of Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The Mission requested for recurring and non-recurring grants for starting an Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife training school at S. N. Medical Mission, Shertallay Kerala.

(c) The proposal was not accepted by Government as there are already surplus trained Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives in Kerala.

Progressive decline of Cane crushing at Central Sugar Mills, Samastipur

6639. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Sugar Mills, Samastipur is crushing progressively decreasing quantity of cane each year for the last several years;

(b) if so, causes thereof and remedial measures undertaken; and

(c) whether the Mill is running at a loss; and if so, the causes and remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement showing the quantities of cane crushed by Samastipur Sugar Factory during the last 10 years is attached. These quantities have been fluctuating from year to year and a decline in recent years is noticeable. This is because of reduction in sugarcane acreage due to competition from other cash crops. The factory has consequently been running into losses. The Bihar Government have advised that to remedy the situation, they have taken up a package programme for intensive cultivation of sugarcane in the factory area and the sugarcane cultivation for next year has gone up by about 40 per cent. Statement showing the quantities of cane

crushed during last 10 years by Samastipur Sugar Factory.

Year		Cane crushed (Tonnes)
1963-64	. .	32555
1964-65	. .	74682
1965-66	. .	101333
1966-67	. .	41789
1967-68	. .	21203
1968-69	. .	58671
1969-70	. .	86673
1970-71	. .	63585
1971-72	. .	24618
1972-73	. .	26730

H.U.D.C.O. Financial Assistance to Tamil Nadu

6640. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has provided any financial assistance to Tamil Nadu Government for the construction of houses in urban centres in the State;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance provided; and

(c) the schemes for which this assistance has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

b) and (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

HUDCO's financial assistance to Tamil Nadu Housing Board

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Date of sanction	Loan sanctioned	Loan disbursed	Rate of interest	Category	Houses/ Flats	Plots for sale
			(In lakhs of Rs.)					
1.	Korattur, Housing Scheme	16-10-71	238·00	137·00	7½%	SCS/EWS	136	329
						LIG . . .	365	157
						MIG . . .	300	156
						Commercial .	..	90
						Comunity Buildings	..	9
						TOTAL :	801	741
2.	Madras City & Environs	14-3-72	625 00	52·00	6½%	EWS	2068	..
						LIG . . .	848	..
						MIG . . .	797	..
						HIG . . .	20	..
						Shops. . . .	58	..
						TOTAL :	3791	..
3.	Wood Working & Unit Madras.	11-11-72	14·00	..	7½%			
4.	Semi-Mechanised Brick Plant at Madras.	21-2-73	7·22	..	7½%			

Issue of Ration cards to individuals for Rural landless people

6641. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to issue ration cards for every individual instead of the present system of family-wise ration cards for the rural landless people; and

(b) if so, the time when this system would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is for the State Governments to decide about the mode of distribution of ration cards within a State. No report has been received to the effect indicating any change in the present system of family-wise ration cards.

हरिजनों की जबरन नसबन्दी

6642. श्री अम्बेश: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 7 फरवरी, 1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में "हरिजनों की जबरन नसबन्दी की जांच" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचारों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राय बरेली जिले में जगतपुर की पुलिस के व्यक्तियों ने चार हरिजनों की जबरन नसबन्दी कराई है;

(ख) क्या पुलिस अधीक्षक को इस घटना की जांच करने का आदेश दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मंगाई गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Exemption of Examination Fee to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students appearing in Examination conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education

6643. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has exempted from payment of examination fee, the Scheduled Caste/Tribe students appearing for Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the above Board,

(b) whether this concession has been confined to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students who are bonafide residents of Delhi;

(c) if so, the circumstances under which non-residents Scheduled Caste/Tribe students of Delhi habe been deprived of this concession; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). In 1970, the Government of India decided that the students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who are bonafide residents of the Union Territories may be exempted from payment of fee in respect of examinations conducted by recognised

Universities/Board in all the Union Territories. The Administrations concerned would make the necessary payments to the universities or Boards on the basis of the students appearing in the examination in a particular year.

As far as the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who belong to the State Governments but only reside in the Union Territories are concerned, it is for the State Governments to grant similar concessions. As such the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who are not bonafide residents of the Union Territory of Delhi, are not entitled to exemption from examination fee.

Acute shortage of seats in Medical Colleges in the Country

6644. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is an acute shortage of seats in medical colleges in the country in comparison to the student seeking admission in the colleges;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the seats in medical colleges; and how many seats are going to be increased, with particular reference to Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal under the consideration of Government for reservation of some seats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these colleges for these students who fulfill the required qualifications; if so, the main facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. With an increase in the facilities for education in the country and improvement of socio-economic conditions, the number of students seeking admission to various courses of higher education has been on the rise. There is thus widening gap between the number of seats available and the number of students seeking admission in institutions of higher learning. This is true of medical colleges as well. Competition for higher education is becoming keen in all branches of studies. It is perhaps comparatively more acute today in the field of medical education.

(b) Opening of new medical colleges or increasing the number of seats in the existing medical colleges is in the State Sector. Government are not aware whether or not State Governments particularly Rajasthan have any proposal for increasing admission capacity in the existing medical colleges. In case of Rajasthan, the State Government is stated to have a problem of unemployment amongst doctors. With such a situation prevailing in the State there is no likelihood for the Government of Rajasthan to increase the admission capacity of existing five medical colleges.

(c) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes already exists in the matter of admission in medical colleges in the country.

Persons appointed in honorary capacity as members of the various Committees under Ministry of Agriculture

6645. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of persons who have been appointed in honorary capacity on different Committees or Commissions under his Ministry; and

(b) their qualifications and the amount of various allowances etc. paid on each of them every year duing the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

शहरी-ग्रामीण प्रायोजना संगठनों की मुख्य विशेषतायें

6646. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरी-ग्रामीण आयोजना संगठनों की मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं और ये संगठन किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उन्होंने क्या लक्ष्य प्राप्त किये हैं तथा गत वर्ष उन पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) मिजोराम, अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह और अरुणाचल प्रदेश को छोड़कर लगभग सभी राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों के अपने अपने नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना विभाग हैं । इन विभागों को नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों को युक्तिसंगत रूप में तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है । ये विभाग राज्य के मुख्यालय में स्थित हैं तथा वे क्षेत्रीय ढांचे के अन्तर्गत विकास कार्यों का नियमन, नियन्त्रण तथा मार्गदर्शन करते हैं ।

(ख) तीसरी योजना की अवधि के दौरान 67 नगरीय केन्द्रों की विकास योजनाएं पूर्ण की गई थी । चौथी योजना के दौरान विकास की योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए 206 और केन्द्रों को शामिल किया गया है ।

क्योंकि यह योजना अब राज्य क्षेत्र में है तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता खण्ड ऋणों तथा खण्ड अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है, अतः पिछले वर्ष के दौरान इस स्कीम पर किये गये व्यय के आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

विकलांग बच्चों पर खर्च किया गया धन

6647. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा वर्षवार विकलांग बच्चों पर किस-किस काम के लिए कितना-कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	कार्य का नाम	खर्च (लाख रुपये की राशियों में)		
		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
1	2	3	4	5
**1.	नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिये राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून	12.16	12.75	13.26
2.	आंशिक रूप बधिर बच्चों के लिये स्कूल, हैदराबाद. . . .	0.63	1.23	1.38

** नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र तथा बहुत से स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के बच्चों और वयस्कों के लिए मिश्रित कार्यक्रम हैं । बच्चों पर किए गए खर्च को अलग करना सम्भव न होने के कारण, कुल आंकड़े दिए गए हैं ।

1	2	3	4	5
	3. मानसिक रूप से अविकसित बच्चों के लिए माडल स्कूल, नई दिल्ली .	1.90	2.10	2.34
	**4. विकलांग व्यक्तियों सम्बन्धी स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता . .	7.79	7.75	14.10
	5. विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए छात्र-वृत्तियां . . .	12.99	14.79	15.24

**नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र तथा बहुत से स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के बच्चों और वयस्कों के लिए मिश्रित कार्यक्रम हैं। बच्चों पर किए गए खर्च को अलग करना सम्भव न होने के कारण, कुल आंकड़े दिए गए हैं।

खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण के पश्चात् नगरों और गांवों में खाद्यान्नों का वितरण

6648. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
श्री जगदीश नारायण मण्डल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण के पश्चात नगरों और गांवों में खाद्यान्नों का वितरण राशन कार्डों के माध्यम से किया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : गेहूं और चावल का थोक व्यापार लेने के बाद भी, शहरों, ग्रामीण और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों के वितरण की मौजूदा प्रणाली चलती रहेगी। अधिप्राप्त स्टाक केन्द्रीय पूल में लाया जायेगा और राज्यों की उपयुक्त जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए उन्हें खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन किया जाएगा। राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य में वास्तविक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर वितरण की प्रणाली के बारे में निर्णय लेगी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सेवा सहकारी समितियों का खुदरा वितरण करने के लिए अधिकतम सीमा तक उपयोग किया जाएगा।

RICE SMUGGLING TO BOMBAY FROM PUNJAB, HARYANA AND DELHI

6649. SHRI RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are reports of rice smuggling to Bombay from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that they have detected 4 cases.

(b) In three cases, two persons were arrested in each case. Of these, two cases are pending investigation. In the third case one accused has been convicted and the other accused acquitted. In the 4th case no arrest could be made.

14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED IMMINENT IMPOUNDING OF WATER IN PONG DAM, HIMACHAL PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the Call Attention motion....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I have something to raise. Shall I raise it now or after the Call-Attention ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not received any intimation from you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was out of town, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you are in town. We shall see it tomorrow.

Shri Virbhadra Singh.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। काल एटेन्शन में जिस विषय पर चर्चा होने वाली है, उस पर 250 करोड रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं। पाग डैम का सवाल आज का नहीं है, 1956 से यह सवाल चल रहा है। इसलिये यह इतनी अर्जेन्सी का सवाल नही था। 6 करोड़ की जगह अब 45 करोड़ रुपये की माग कर दी गई हैं.....

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को प्राबलम का पता नहीं है... ये 45 करोड़ किस को दिये जायेंगे--ये गरीब आदमियो के लिये खर्च होंगे ......

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, please sit down. This is not a point of order.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के सदस्यों को प्रान्तीयता और क्षेत्रीयता से ऊपर उठना चाहिये, ये प्रान्तीयता की बाते करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह राजस्थान और हिमाचल का झगड़ा है—इसको यहां न उठाइये अगर आप भी कोई काल अटेन्शन लायेंगे तो उस को भी लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन आपस में झगड़ा मत कीजिये। मैं इस तरह से किसी को इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूं। I am not allowing any gentleman whose name is not in the call-attention motion. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi) : Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Irrigation and power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported imminent impounding of water in Pong Dam, Himachal Pradesh, and the resulting displacement of one lakh people."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : A dam across the river Beas to conserve its waters for use in India has been under construction over last 13 years. A stage is now reached, when the waters of the river could be impounded during the coming monsoon and utilised for development of irrigation. This will result in significant benefits in the form of additional foodgrains to the extent of about one million tons. Also with the completion of this dam, the bulk of the monsoon waters of the river Beas which were so far running to Pakistan will be harnessed and put to effective use in India.

This year there will be partial storage of water upto EL 1365 as against the Reservoir level of EL 1400 envisaged in the project report. Towards the end of Rabi irrigation period, the water level in the reservior will come down to about EL 1200. (The level of the river bed is EL 1100).

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

So far all lands and properties on 58,000 acres out of 71,000 acres have been mostly paid for and acquried. The balance of land will be acquired in a couple of months. As assessed by Himachal Pradesh, partial impounding this year is likely to affect about 14,000 oustee families as against about 20,000 to be affected at maximum reservior level. Major portion of these families are to be rehabilitated in Rajasthan. For this purpose, Rajasthan Government has set apart about 0.91 lakh hactares (225 lakh acres) of land in the Rajasthan Canal area for allotment at the rate of 6·35 hectares (15·625 acres) per oustee family. Himachal Pradesh Government has undertaken to take care of the remaining families who cannot be accommodated in the above land.

Of the land set apart for the oustees, about 0·445 lakh hectares (1·10 lakh) acres has so far been provided with irrigation facilities. For the balance, while the land is available and will be allotted, perennial irrigation facilities will be extended only after water is stored in the Pong Dam. To do this, partial impounding of water as planned is necessary. Temporary transition arrangements as required, will be provided by the Project.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: At the very outset I would like to point out that this Calling attention motion is not aimed against Rajasthan or any other State. It is mainly intended to bring our difficulties to the attention of the hon. Minister and to seek redress for the same.

I have very carefully gone through the statement of the hon. Minister and I must say that I am being disappointed by it. I find in it a tendency on the part of the Minister to shift the responsibility on to somebody else.

Sir, I do not want to go into the entire history of this matter because the hon. Minister is well aware of it. The matter was raised in this Houe also more than once in the past. Briefly stated the cause is that as a result of construction of the Pong Dam about 20,000 families are going to be ousted and displaced. After much difficulty and after much procrastination, we got 2.25 lakhs of acres of land ear-marked by the Rajasthan Goverernment in Rajasthan for the rehabilitation of these oustees. Now this dam is almost ready and the Government is thinking of impounding water in it from the next month, *i.e.* *May* as a result of the impounding of water, the water level in the dam is expected to rise to 1365' which will affect about 14,000 families, as admitted in the statement of the Minister itself.

Now, out of the 2.25 lakh acres of land ear-marked in Rajasthan for the rehabilitation of these oustees only 1.1 lakh acres of land is irrigated at present and the remaining land is unirrigated and dry land. On this 1·1 lakh acre of land only about 6,000 families can be rehabilitated, whereas 14,000 families are going to be affected

Now, we want to know what the Government is going to do about the remaining 7,000 families, the hon. Minister in his statement has said that the Himachal Pradesh Government has undertaken to take care of the remaining families who cannot be accommodated in the above land. But it has been denied by the Himachal Pradesh Government that they have given any such undertaking here, I would like to quote from the letter of the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh wrote to hon Dr. K. L. Rao on 6th April 1973. In para 5 of his letter he has stated:

'To put the records straight, I should like to remind you that for the sake of an early d·:sion, I had reluctantly agrreed at the Chief Minister's meeting held on the 3/4th September, 1970 that instead of 3 25 lakh acres of land to which 20,000 oustees from Pong Dam area were entitled, we could do with 2.25 lakh acres.......

"But it has throughout been accepted that the Rajasthan Govt. has in the first instance to provide the 2·25 lakh acres of land for the oustees and it is only after the whole of this land has been utilised for their rehabilitation that Himachal Pradesh Govt. will take up the responsibility of rehabilitating the remaining number of any of oustees. The Rajasthan Government, as such, has to place 2·25 lakh acres of land for rehabiiltation of Pong Dam oustees before the question of providing rehabilitation in H.P. for such oustees who could not get land in Rajasthan arises."

So, this is the position. It is quite clear that Himachal Pradesh Government gave no undertaking to rehabilitatate any oustees as such. What they said was that the Rajasthan Government was to give 2·25 lakh acres. After that land was utilised, if there were any oustees left, they would be looked after by the Himachal Pradesh Government. From the hon. Minister's statement, it is seen that the Rajasthan Government. has not done so. On paper they have done so, but actually only 1·1 lakh acres is available. This is my point.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not permitting it. We do not allow any others except those whose names are there in the Calling Attention motion.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : The Rajasthan Government has made available only 1·1 lakh acres as against 2·25 lakh acres which was stipulated earlier. Therefore, I would like to know.

(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बार बार क्यो उठते हैं ? अगर कोई गलत बात कहेंगे तो मिनिस्टर उसका जवाब देंगे। आप लोग क्यों तकलीफ कर रहे हैं।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : 2.25 lakh acres of land was not given. Only 1·1 lakh acres of land was given in which the people could immediately be rehabilitated, The rest of the land is barren You cannot ask people from Himachal Pradesh to go to Rajasthan and settle down on brarren land. Keeping this in views, will the hon Minister give an undertaking to this House that impounding of water in the Dam will be defered till such time as that the oustees are properly rehabilitated? In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion to the Minister. If the thinks that is not in national interest to defer the impounding of water, then I have a suggestion and I can tell him about a way out. I believe that there is still more irrigated land available with the Rajasthan Government which they have kept for allotment to other categories in their own State. You can persuade the Rajasthan Government to make that land available for rehabilitating these 7,000 odd extra families. It is not a charily that we are aksing; we are only asking for rehabilitation faciltiers; these people are being ousted from their hearths and homes and they have got to be rehabilitated.

I would like to know from the h n. Minister whether he will take up with the Rajasthan Government the question of getting additional irrigated land from them for rehabilitation of these extra 7,000 or so families. If that is not possible, will Government give an undertaking that the water in the dam will not be impounded till such time as all these oustees are rehabilitated.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. member has asked three questions. He referred to the allotment of irrigated land of 1.10 lakh acres and asked what about he balance. I would submit here that the Rajasthan canal depends entirely on the water from the Beas river. In the Beas there is not adequate amount of water to irrigate all the land in

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Rajasthan in Rabi period. They require some impounding even for irrigating the 1·10 lakh completely at present the intensity will be low. It depends on the run of the water; in a good year, it may be there, but in a bad year, we cannot supply adequate water without impounding.

The whole function of the Pong Dam is to provide storage, to enable land in Rajasthan and Punjab to be irrigated. That is the main function of the project. In any case, whether we do it this year or next year or afterwards, there will be a certain period of six months when water cannot be given for all the land. The water has to be impounded first 1·25 lakh acres have been set apart for the oustees of the Pong dam. In regard to the 1·10 lakh acres in the Anupgarh branch, very good lands are there towards the end. Similarly in the next branch Pugal it is called, they have got very good land. The water to this area can probably be taken in the months of December or January. But if there is no water in the Pong Dam, you cannot reach that area, or anywhere. Even in the Anupgarh branch, we cannot have it, whether it is 1·10 lakh acres or 2 lakh acres or 4 lakh acres. Unless the water is impounded at least partially water supply cannot be given. So, this problem will remain.

I quite appreciate the anxiety of the hon. member of the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Chief Minister who has very often represented this to us, correctly too, about the sufferings of these people. These people do not belong to Himachal Pradesh alone, they belong to India. They are our nationals and it is our responsibility to see that their suffering is reduced to the minimum there is no question about that. I have submitted in the statement every care will be taken, money will be provided, whether it is for a temporary arrangement and so on whatever money is required, we are fully prepared to do it because they are our citizens, our people, there is no question of their being neglected. If the hon. Member has any suggestions to make as to how to reduce the suffering of those people, we are fully prepared to consider them.

There are two alternatives: either to close the two tunels which we have not yet done and store up the water and use it for irrigation purposes in this area to produce more food, or to keep these open for a year, or 1½ years till next July and allow things to take their own course.

In this connection we must remember one thing. In Pakistan, the Mangla dam was started at about the same time as the Pong Dam in 1959-60, with about the same capacity and the same cost. That project was completed in 1967 6 years ago, and they are enjoying the benefits of it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) Because of your inefficiency.

DR. K. L. RAO : Quite agree. What I am trying to say is that in this case, whatever may be the reasons, it may be anything ; I quite accept it; the solid fact remains that while the Jhelum water is being utilised by Pakistan we are allowing the Beas water to go waste even after the lapse of 13 years.

Therefore, it is our duty to see that the waters are put to maximum use as early as possible. I do not say that this year, the next year or the year after we shall be able to do it. But that is our national duty. There are two things; this is the fist national duty. The other national duty is that we should rehabilitate the affected people with the least amount of suffering. Between these two, we will have to find out a way, and we shall be glad to have some constructive suggestions from the hon. Member.

The other point that the hon. Member made is with regard to the land to be allotted in the Rajasthan canal area for oustees Whenever the land allotted, is located there will be some defficulty. For the rabi crop, there will be no water. All the same I will request the Rajasthan Government whether they can allot additional land in areas where the water is flowing in canals. But I do not think there will be any benefit coming from that.

MR. SPEAKER : Out of the total time given for this subject, after allowing the four or five Members to speak, the Minister will get 10 minutes. So, please adjust yourself accordingly.

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir. I understand that the area in Rajasthan, proposed for allotment to oustees is a good area. I will talk to the Rajasthan Government on the suggestion made by him.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे से पहले जिन्होंने प्रस्ताव पेश किया उन्होने इस बात को साफ साफ जाहिर किया कि हमें राजस्थान से कोई झगडा नहीं है और मुझे भी व्यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं है । झगडा यह है कि मंत्री महोदय, इस बात को मानते है कि इस बांध को बनाते हुए 13 साल गुजर चुके हैं और इतने समय में लोगों को बसाने के प्रबन्ध में देरी हुई है, में जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का कौन जिम्मेदार है ? जब कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार इस बात की कोशिश में रही और सदन में हम लोग इस बात पर ध्यान दिलाते रहे कि वहां से जो लोग हटाये जायेंगे उन को जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक ढग से बसाया जाय । 1970 में मीटिंग हुई, उससे पहले 1966 में मीटिंग हुई मुख्य मंत्रियों की और चीफ सेक्रेटरीज की और उस में यह तय हुआ कि 2.25 लाख एकड़ जमीन राजस्थान सरकार देगी जिस पर विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों को बसाया जायगा । लेकिन जब बसाने की बात आई लगातार उस में कोई न कोई अड़चन राजस्थान सरकार की तरफ़ से पेश की गयी जिस की ओर बराबर सरकार का ध्यान हम लोग दिलाते रहे। लेकिन वह मामला वहीं का वहीं पड़ा हुआ है । आज 13 साल बाद पानी भरने की तैयारी है और हजारों लोग वहां से उजड़ जायेंगे, उस के लिये आज सरकार को चिन्ता हुई । लेकिन इस से पहले सरकार को कोई चिन्ता नहीं हुई कि उन लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी बसाया जाय । तो जहां आप 13 साल रुक सकते हैं वहां अगर उस को एक साल और रोक दिया जाय और लोगों को ठीक ढग से बसा दिया जाय तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । इन लोगों को ठीक ढंग से बसाने के मार्ग में अगर किसी तरफ़ से कोई कमी या खामी है तो में चाहूंगा कि केन्दीय सरकार उन लोगो को रीहैबिलिटेट करने का काम अपने हाथ में ले ले और उन को ठीक ढंग से बसाये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने भी लोग हैं सारे के सारे किसान है, कोई शहरी आदमी नहीं हैं । वे लोग छोटे, गरीब और हरिजन तथा पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं । क्या उन को आप इस तरह से पानी भरने के बाद कहेंगे कि जहां चाहो चले जाओं ? अभी मंत्री जी ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि उन लोगो को बसायेंगे तो जहां इस काम में 13 साल का समय बीत गया वहां कुछ दिन और इंतजार करे, पहले उन लोगों को बसा लें तब पानी भरे।

क्या मंत्री जी इस बात का अवश्वासन दिलायेंगे कि डाई टनल उस वक्त तक बन्द नहीं होंगे जब तक कि उन को पूरी तरह नही बसा देंगे ? इस के साथ ही अभी तक आप ने बहुत से लोगों को मुआवजा भी नहीं दिया है । अब अगर बगर कम्पेनसेशन के पानी भर देंगे तो उस का जिम्मेदार कौन होगा? यह इल्लीगल प्रोसीजर जो होगा उस की जिम्मेवारी किस पर होगी, इस का भी मंत्री

श्री प्रताप सिंह

जी जवाब दे। अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि जब तक आप लोगों को पूरी तरह बसा नहीं देंगे और 2.25 लाख एकड़ भूमि उन के लिये अवेलएबिल नही करेंगे उस वक्त तक आप बंध में पानी भरने में और इर्रीगेट करने में जल्दी नही करेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The position is that out of Rs.28 crores, about Rs.25 crores had been paid and the balance of Rs. 3 crores will be paid straightaway. We hope that in the next two months it will be possible to complete the acquisition of the entire area and money is ready and it will be given straightway

The hon. Member suggests : why not the Central Government take over rehabilitation? I concede rehabilitation is a very difficult problem, especially because these people are living in a beautiful area like Himachal Pradesh with its beautiful valleys. It is difficult for them to go to some other area which is desert-like. But a situation has been imposed on us. Rehabilitation is not a matter for the Centre or the State alone; the Centre should be prepared to give financial and other assistance, but rehabilitation has essentially to be done with the complete co-operation and authority of the Himachal Government. The Chief Minister of that State has been calling our attention to this problem and he had written some letters about the sufferings of the people and this matter has got to be further discussed.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Nowhere have the farmers received such a raw deal as at the hands of the Ministry of Irrigation; never have they been treated so shabbily and the misery which they are going to face is going to be one of the greatest tragedies of the 20th century, I am constrained to say that the shabby treatment leaves one with the impression that this Ministry must be deliberately trying to sabotage the entire programme of the Prime Minister to alleviate the conditions of the weaker sections, especially the farmer in this country. For three consequtive years, right from 1970, the hon. Minister has been giving assurances in this House and in the Rajya Sabha that he would not impound water in this dam till the oustees were rehabilitated. An assurance was given here on 11-3-1970. Did the Minister not realise at that time that he could not implement his assurance ? I should like to quote from his assurance in Rajya Sabha : "It is true that we said, I still repeat, that we will not allow any impounding of water in the reservoir till the oustees are settled properly. I want to submit that we are not going to impound water till all these people are taken care of."

How can he go back on these assurances ? He has given a solemn assurance in this House and in the Rajya Sabha. Will he reiterate the assurance he gave on two occasions ?

If not, what is the remedy of the Members to see that those assurances are implemented ? This is the second question, a question to you, Mr. Speaker, Thirdly, will you appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the entire question to see why this assurance is not implemented ? That is one aspect of the question.

Is it not a fact that he assured the H.P. Government that 2·25 lakhs would be available and till that land was given to the oustees, water would not be impounded ? Will he stick to that assurance and ask the Rajasthan Government to first provide for the settlement of 7,000 in Rajasthan ? Then, the balance 7,000 may be resettled in Rajasthan first. Will Rajasthan provide the land ? We want a clarification on this point also.

We want clarifications on this also. We want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will stick to what he said in the other House. I have asked a specific question. Let him give his specific answer if possible.

DR. K.L. RAO: The hon. Member just now referred to my assurance given earlier. That assurance still stands. At the same time, there should be cooperation forthcoming from the other side as well. We have, for example, sent about 1,000 people last month. (*Interruptions*) but barely 280 people turned up.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Sir, *the hon. Minister is not giving the correct* figure only 300 people have been sent.

DR. K.L. RAO : Even today we are anxious that oustees must be settled properly. There is no question about that. It cannot be done by one side alone. Their should be cooperation from all sides. This assurance, for example, was given in 1970. It was expected that that dam would be completed earlier. But, that was not possible. Negotiations were still going on with the Himachal Pradesh Government. Only recently an agreement was arrived at and we are trying to do our best. What I want to submit here is that there should be some constructive cooperation between various sectors. We are trying to develop the country and, therefore, we are fully prepared to do that even today, We do not want to impound the water, thereby making the people suffer. If it is the will of the House to impound water, we may do it. How is it possible for us without the cooperation of the hon. Member? The hon. Member is very good to me outside. But, it is not so when he is in the House. As I submitted earlier, if we get the cooperation of all the people, we will be able to solve this problem. Rajasthan Government has to give them the lands, And there is no doubt about it. At any moment they may have to give them the lands.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Sir, he has given an assurance to this House. On the basis of that I have put a specific question. He must answer that question specifically.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों खड़े हो जाते है, इस तरह झगड़ने से तो मसला हल नहीं होगा में तो यही कहूंगा कि आप दोनों का झगड़ा इस तरह से हल हो सकता है कि आप सारा पानी पंजाब को दे दें, हम पंजाब में सब को बसा लेगें।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking him a specific question I want a specific reply from him. I can only ask the hon. Minister to reply to my question. But, he has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Rao, he has asked a specific question about the reiteration of the assurance.

DR. K.L. RAO : As I submitted earlier, regarding the rehabilitation of these people, cooperation from the other side also must come forth.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I have quoted that assurance and I requested him to give me a clarification. The assurance was given in the House. What is the value of such an assurance ?

MR. SPEAKER : You will kindly sit down. The Minister has just now replied to that.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : He has specifically stated that all the people would be taken care of and that all of them would rehabilitated. This is what he had said in the House. He cannot wriggle out of that.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : In no other par of the country has there been such a devastation as in Himachal Pradesh. When Bhakra was constructed Hamirpur and Bilaspur were submerged; when Pong Dam is being constructed, it is the turn of Dehra Tehsil of Kangra District. Pong Dam has caused devastation of lands belonging to these people. Whatever Dr. Rao may talk about the people of this area, the sons of Himachal Pradesh are busy in defending their motherland. They are ready to shed the last drop of their blood for the defence of the country. And their families are treated most shabbily by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Sir, may I bring to your notice the assurance given by the hon. Minister, Dr. K.L. Rao, on 11th March, 1970 in answer to Short Notice Question No. 4 ? Shri Hem Raj asked :

"If the time-schedule is adhered to and all these families are ousted, will Government ensure that until and unless all the rehabilitation facilities are provided there, these families will not be outsed."—

—I repeat, "will not be ousted"— "from that place and the work on the Pong Dam will be stopped."

—I repeat, "will be stopped"— "till that time ?"

The Minister replied :

"As I expect, about 12,000 families will be ousted by June 1971 if the present programme of construction is followed. I can assure the hon. member that unless these oustees are properly settled and their convenience is attended to, we shall not allow any impounding of water"

—I emphasize, "shall not allow any impounding of water"—

"in the Beas river and any construction of the dam across the river."

Here are thousands of families which are weeping. We are happy that in drought-stricken areas new railway lines are sanctioned. But in this beautiful valley, 30 KM of railway lines have been submerged. Army communication lines and defence communication lines have been submerged. On the one hand we have a Minister like Dr. Karan Singh who sent in his resignation when an Avro crashed. On the other hand, we have here a Minister who is not ready to listen to the cries, the wails and the sufferings of the people of this beautiful valley. May I ask you, Sir, to examine this question as a breach of privilege of this House, as he is backing out of a solemn assurance given here ? This is not impounding of water; this is impounding of the tears of these people that will wet the pages of history to come. And, Dr. Rao will be personally responsible for it. His army of engineers, officials and contractors have fattened themselves on the spoils of this dam, but they have dug the grave of the people of Himachal Pradesh. The promise given by him to this House is not being kept. He is backing out of that assurance and saying now that 7,000 families will be rehabilitated by the H.P. Government. At no time Dr. Parmar, our leader, has said that he will rehabilitate 7,000 families. I challenge Dr. Rao to produce a single line to prove that Dr. Parmar or any one of the hon. members from H.P. in this House or in Rajya Sabha said that 7,000 families will be resettled in H.P. At no time was it ever said All that Dr. Parmar said is, after the rehabilitation on 2·25 acres of land in Rajasthan is completed, Himachal Pradesh would look to those who were not settled. Now we are being asked to see that we rehabilitate 7,000 families. All for what ? To cover up the inefficiency of his officers and engineers and their acts of great destruction and devastation towards the people of H.P. We demand that either the Minister should stick to his words or he should see to it that the people do not suffer any longer. The people of H.P. have committed no crime, burnt no trains, stopped no engineer on work, attacked no Government officer. The Dogra Regiment and the people of Kangra have sacrificed their lives for the defence of the country. Our people have willingly sacrificed for turning the desert of Rajasthan into a blooming valley. But this is the shabby treatment we have received at the hands of this Ministry. It should be rectified and the people who are living there, the widows, the sick and the others, should not be allowed to become victims of the inefficiency of the officers of the ministry.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Sir, the hon. Member..

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : We want a reply from Dr. Rao because he gave the assurance.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : When Dr. K.L. Rao is present here, he should reply to this.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to three questions. The Deputy Minister wants to reply to one question at least.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I have specifically quoted the words of Dr. K.L. Rao. So, I want the reply to come from the beautiful lips of Dr. Rao.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are not going back on our words.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : We are not going to listen to him.

MR. SPEAKER : His lips are also equally beautiful.

DR. K.L. RAO : Except that my hon. colleauge wanted to reply , there is no other reason for his trying to give a reply. Here I want to submit that we want all round co-operation to solve this problem. Even now we stick to the assurance that we would like to settle down all the oustees before we impound the water. We are not impounding the water now, but will be doing so only after some time. We want the oustees to be settled. We have a programme of settling 2,500 people every month and we hope in another two or three months we will be able to complete the work of rehabilitation. But there should be co-operation from the people..(*interruptions*) I have already submitted that the land is there and people would be resettled.

We stick to whatever we have said before. We want to settle the oustees before regular impounding is started. But for that we require the utmost co-operation from the Himachal Pradesh Government, from the hon. Members of this House and the people of that area in order to achieve the noble purpose of adding one million tonnes of foodgrains to this very heavily deficit country of ours.

12·42 hrs.

RE. CLOSURE OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Sir, I had given notice of a Calling Attention on the closure of the Aligarh Muslim University. I understand that it has not been admitted. While the UP Assembly is going to discuss the closure of the Aligarh Muslim University, we are deprived of an opportunity to do so. How do we discuss the Aligarh Muslim University ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको मैं देखूंगा

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : Sir, you have admitted a Calling Attention on the stopping of trains due to shortage of coal. When the UP Assembly is going to discuss the Aligarh Muslim University, how can you deprive Parliament from discussing it, especially when it is a Central University ? The entire Muslim community is agitated over this very serious issue. The Government of India can afford to ignore the Muslims, but you should not ignore the Muslims. If you do not allow the Calling Attention , how and when do I raise it ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister referred to it twice already. In the reply to the Demands for Grants on the Education Ministry this point was replied to only two or three days back.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : I am referring to the closure of the Aligarh University for an indefinite period. It is said that the law and order situation has deteriorated. Several vested interests are active and it is being exploited by a political party. So, it is in the best interests of the ruling party that we have a discussion on the floor of the House. When will this House have an opportunity to discuss this vital problem.

MR. SPEAKER : I have noted your sentiments.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : Will you allow it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I do not commit myself. You had an opportunity to discuss it in the Demands of the Education Ministry only two days back.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When the Minister was replying to the Demands, some of us put the question to him. But that was regarding the minority character of the University. The question of closure has not been discussed at all.

12.45 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN SIKKIM

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, About Sikkim..

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is making a statement today, just now.

SHRI SAMR GUHA : Then, I do not press for an adjournment motion. You allow us to put some questions.. (*Interuptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The rule is that when the Minister makes a statement, no questions are allowed aft er it. I am not go ing to depart from the rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You kindly allow us. We support the people's movement for freedom..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I had given a Call Attention Notice on Sikkim..

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already intimated to me that he is goin to make a statement today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, we should be allowed to ask some questions..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We are getting telegrams from Sikkim..

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister first make the statement. I w ill consider it after that. No questions today. But I will look into it as to how to find out an opportunity. I cannot violate the rules. When the Minister makes a statement, it is not followed by questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Every hour developments are taking place.

MR. SPEAKER : I do agree it is an important matter.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The people are fighting for freedom..

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : On behalf of Shri R.K. Khadilkar.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1971-72, under section 19 of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4752/73]

ANNUAL REPORT 1971-72 AND HOUSING PROGRAMME, BUDGET & SCHEDULE OF STAFF FOR 1972-73 OF HOUSING BOARD, ANDHRA PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(a) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the House-

ing Board for the year 1971-72 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 21st December, 1972, under section 65 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh [*Placed in Library See* No LT-4753/73]

(2) A copy of the Housing Programme, Budget and Schedule of Staff for the year 1972-73 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Hindi and English versions) published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 14th December, 1972 under section 26 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh [*Placed in Library See* No LT 4754/73]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HARYANA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD, CHANDIGARH FOR 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-4755/73]

12·48 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their twentieth Report on Shipping Corporation of India, Limited.

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12 48½ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* SITUATION IN SIKKIM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) After the general elections in Sikkim recently, the tension had aggravated as there were charges of malpractices, corruption and rigging up of elections of the part of Sikkim Darbar.

As a result, polarization developed between the Maharaja of Sikkim on the one side and the popularly elected political leader and the masses on the other The Darbar took stern measures an arrested the President of the Sikkim Janta Congress, Shri K C Pradhan on 27th March Then followed the excesses of the police which resulted in a large number of casualties and mass upsurge against the Sikkim Darbar

Thereafter there were large scale demonstrations all over Sikkim Twenty thousand demonstrators collected in Gangtok demanding democratic rights and demonstrating against the Chogyal regime Police stations of several important towns such as Rangpo, Rhenock, Melli, Namachi, Geyzing and Singtam were also taken over by the popular leaders and the population under their guidance

As the situation in Sikkim went out of Chogyal's control despite strong measures adopted by the Sikkim Darbar, the Chogyal first made a formal request to the Government of India for its police stations in Rangpo, Rhenock and Melli to be manned by the Indian Army and then to entrust the responsibility for law and order in Gangtok itself to the Indian Army. Our acceptance of these requests was widely acclai-

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

med by the masses of Sikkim, Finally with the complete break down of law and order all over Sikkim, the Chogyal wrote to use on the 8th of April requesting us to take over the Administration of the whole of Sikkim. He also asked us for the services of a senior officer of the Government of India to be appointed as Head of Sikkim's Administration. Simultaneously, there were repeated demands from the popular leaders and the large masses of Sikkim for the Government of India to take over the Administration of the State. In response, therefore, to the request of the Chogyal and the demand of the people of Sikkim, the Government of India have taken over the Administration of the State and have also deputed a senior Officer to function as Head of Sikkim's Administration.

The popular and elected leaders of all the parties in Sikkim had also asked us to ensure the stability, security and integrity of Sikkim. They have welcomed our acceptance of the responsibility of maintaining law and order and running the Administration of Sikkim.

We will now make every effort to ensure that the interests of the people of Sikkim are secured and safeguarded and that Sikkim marches on the road to political stability and economic prosperity.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Bajpai, the Indian Political Officer, who has taken over the administration, has said this. This is what the newspaper report says:

> "We intend to assist the Durbar also for a long-term solution of other problems...."

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. If you want a debate, we can consider it.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE: The people have revolted against the Durbar. In the name of democracy, in the name of socialism to which we are committed I would request them not to help the Durbar but to help the people to have their one-man-one vote Constitution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): This issue is very delicate. It has taken such a turn that the Chogyal and the people of Sikkim have requested the Government of India to take over the administration. The situation is changing from hour to hour. Sikkim is placed in a strategic area. We have got our commitment. We should, therefore, get some opportunity to speak on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. We shall have some time.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार ने सिक्कम में जो कुछ किया है, उस के औचित्य को प्रतिपादित करने के लिए यहा पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I quite agree.

12.52 hrs.

DELHI SALES TAX BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, part II, section 2, Dated 9-4-73.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1973-74-*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 10 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which/six hours have been allotted some marginal adjustments will be made.

Hon. members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move, giving also their preference, if any

DEMAND NO. 10—DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding 4 13,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Foreign Trade'"

DEMAND NO 11—FOREIGN TRADE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 116,54,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 12—EXPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,26,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,78,03,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Export Oriented Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL TRADE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,58,09,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 7,04,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Internal Trade'."

The hon Members may now move the cut motions

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to export many Indian products despite possibilities of their export with a view to earning foreign exchange (8)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs 100"

[Continuance of import of a number of commodities despite ban on their import (9).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to take effective steps to promote export trade (10).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs 100."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya]

[Failure to remove difficulties faced by small traders in their avocation created as a result of huge profit being taken by S.T.C. in imported commodities (11).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to effect a balance between import and export trade of India. (12).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove difficult es faced by exporters (13).]

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the entire Import and Export Trade.'(14).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Forign Trade be reduced Re. 1."

Failure to nationalise the export trade of cashew. (15).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Foreign Trade be reduced Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the foreign owned Rubber and Tea plantations in India. (16).]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving more assistance to S. T. C. and Rubber Board to purchase the entire stock of rubber lying with the rubber growers. (17).]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more shipping facilities to Marine Products Exporters. (18).]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more deep see fishing vessels. (19).]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate assistance for Kerala Cashew Corporation to take over more cashew factories. (20)]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to export more regional languages motion Pictures. (21)]

"That the demand under the head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the import of rubber. (22)]

'That the demand under the head Export Oriented Indusrries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the import of arecanut. (23)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Internal Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give a new orientation to the Khadi and Village Industries. (24)]

MR. SPEAKER : the cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. The Report of this Ministry for the Year 1972-73, I am sorry to say, does not give the real picture that is prevailing now in trade and commerce in this country, and fails to take notice of the various problems that

are confronting the trade and commerce. The record of this Ministry for the period under review has been of poor performance, of unattained targets and of scandals in which the rag scandal has carved out a place of its own. Till today we do not know what steps have been taken with regard to the completion of the inquiry by CBI ; I am told that the CBI has been looking into the rag scandal. But till to-day we have not been informed what steps have been taken or whether the report has been given. We want an assurance from the hon. Minister that stern action would be taken against those persons who were found responsible.

The trade in this country has been suffering for a long time due to the lack of a clear policy. Our export policy has really been decided by *ad hoc* decisions which have been taken from time to time and which have failed to take note of the targets and the real causes that are confronting this part of the economy of the country.

Wide publicity has been given that during the period April to December 1972 there have been rapid strides by way of increase in our exports. It is claimed that exports have gone up during this period by 23·1 per cent as compared to the previous year's corresponding period. But, you will find that this is somewhat a misleading picture that is sought to be given. We certainly wish to give credit where it is really due. But we should not fail to take note of the real state of affairs which is now prevailing. You will find that what has been claimed has not really been achieved. India's exports, as a percentage of world exports, has declined from 2·2 per cent to 0 6 per cent during the years 1951—1971. While other developing countries are making progress, it is unfortunate that we are lagging behind. This rise of 23 per cent during this period, April to December 1972, though appears to be very impressive, has been achieved, what can be described, more by accident than by design, because this increase has been effected more by rise in prices than by any increase in the quantum of exports. Half of the increase is due to the straight grants to Bangla Desh and also the *de facto* devaluation of the rupee following the decision of the British Government to float the pound and our decision to accept or to allow the rupee also to float along with the pound. It has also been found that there has been a windfall by reason of the rise in prices of hides and skins in the world markes and the temporary disruption of the jute industry in Bangla Desh.

If you will be good enough to look at the Annual Report of this Ministry, at page 21, it says :

"This impressive growth in exports has been contributed by several commodities, principal amongst which are : cotton textiles, leather and leather goods, fish and marine products, tobacco, cereals and cereal preparations. A slackening tendency in the export of the following commodities has, however, been in evidence : jute manufactures engineering goods, chemicals and allied products and iron ore. The factors responsible for the declining trend in the case of these commodities require attention".

You will find that the report indicates that the shortfalls have been there in our traditional items of export, the main foreign-exchange earner items like jute manufactures, engineering, goods etc. But no solution is put forward and it is not indicated as to what is the policy that is being adopted by this Government to face these difficulties and to boost up the exports in these goods.

13 hrs.

If you are pleased to look at the Economic Survey which has been published by the Government of India for the year 1972-73, page 74, para 239, it states :

"But, in the absence of commodity-wise details of exports beyond the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

> month of August it is difficult to identify all the factors underlying the unusually rapid growth of exports over this period. Still, there is little doubt that it was induced more by rising demand abroad for Indian goods than by faster growth of domestic output and real national product."

Para 240 says :

> "Provisional data relating to trade with Bangladesh have been compiled by the D. G. C. I & S for the period April to November, 1972. These show Rs. 51 6 crores worth of exports to Bangla Desh. If these exports financed mostly through loans and grants are excluded the rate of growth of exports during the first 8 months of 1972-73 effective has to be 18 0 per cent."

Although it has been claimed that there has been an increase of 23 per cent, the Economic Survey published by the Government itself belies that. The real growth will not be more than 18 per cent. So far as the planned target is concerned it has provided for an increase of 7 per cent annual growth. During the first 3 years of the fourth plan the average rate growth was of the order of 5·8 per cent. In certain spheres there are larger exports but in far more important items we are losing our markets. For example, this is so in jute manufacture. There are items like sugar, coffee, spieces, iron-ore, manganese ore etc. in which we are losing our markets. We feel that for the export policy to be effective it should be linked with a realistic approach and proper assessment of exportable surpluses available in our country. The production base should be augmented. Proper steps should be taken for generating the required quota of exprotable surpluses. That is this should be an integral part of production planning itself. Unfortunately I do not find any awareness of this at least from the report published or from policy decisions taken so far. How does the Government propose to reach these export targets. How does the Government propose to coordinate these activities, the entire production planning in this country? How is this to be linked with exports ? What are they going to do to create exportable surpluses ? This is a very important aspect of the matter for developing our export trade. This has not been given its due importance. The prospects are bleak. There is the phenomenon of stagnant economy of the country because of the failure in the field of industrial production. Severe shortages of power are there. This also is bound to cause less and less industrial production and industrial activity in the country. There will necessarily be less and less of exportable surplus.

In this connection, I would like to refer to page 68 of the report which says :

> "In the last few years the growth of India's exports has been hampered by adverse factors both internal and external such as shortages of certain essential raw materials (steel, non-ferrous metals, industrial fibres, etc.) sluggish trend in industrial production rising cost of production restrictive trade policies pursued by certain developed industries, international monetary crisis, recession in world steel industry, inadequate shipping space and increasing freight rate and more recently Indo Pak hostilities which exerted unusual strain on Indian economy during 1971-72."

Causes are being referred to ; but what is the effort made what is the Policy that is being adopted to counter act these factors ? What is the new orientation given to the export policy ? How can these difficulties be avoided ? These have not been given the attention that they deserved. What is necessary is that there should be a Continuous process of exploration of foreign markets, generation of export surpluses, stepping up of export production,creation of

of export oriented industries, supply of raw materials at competitive prices, and if necessary, compulsory export also, in respect of important items. In regard to jute there are various difficulties. Export duty on jute is bound to affect the export of jute goods. In 1972-73 jute exports fell by only Rs. 50 crores.

Intense competition is there because of the synthetics that have come into the market, and also from Bangladesh. How will increase in export duty of jute goods help in large exports being made ? This should be looked into. The export during November 1972 declined by 17 per cent. Carpet backing is one of the most important item of exports. There we find a decline of 36 per cent.

I would like the hon. Minister to spell out what is the policy that is being adopted by Government for the purpose of incerasing our export and getting rid of this difficulty. It is necessary that the price of jute has to be made competitive and there has to be modernisation of the industry. The export duty has to be kept within a reasonable limit.

The other aspect which I wish to emphasise is that we must see that there is greater and greater production of tea. Instead of deliberate efforts being made in that direction, we find even some of the jute mills which had been functioning are either not functioning or closed down. For example, in some of them the workers are on strike. For the last three months from January 29, the workers of the J.K. Jute Mills, Kanpur, have been on strike. No attempt has been made by Government to see that this dispute is settled and the indifferent attitude of Government has really encouraged the management to take a vindictive attitude towards the workers. I request the hon. Minister to intervene in this matter because it is essential that there should be greater and greater production of jute in the country.

What is needed so far as jute manufacture is concerned is cost consciousness at the manufacturing level, modernisation of production, professional management etc. If necessary, the Jute Corporation should take up upon itself the procurement of all available quantities of jute at a remunerative price without allowing the private trader or the mills to corner supplies or please the traders. In West Bengal, so far as the National Jute Mill Company is concerned—it is the biggest jute mill in the country—it is lying closed. I would like to know what the hon. Minister is proposing to do either to nationalise it or take over its management.

Then I come to tea which is one of the most important foreign exchange earners of the country. But unfortunately, every year the financial position of tea gardens is going down on account of growing competition in the international market and the incapability of the Indian tea industry to make prices competitive. Over and above this, the new zonal system which has been adopted for imposition of excise duty is causing great concern and is affecting the smaller gardens particularly. There are litigations pending. I do not want the hon. Minister to go into the merits of it. But I would ask whether Government feel that the imposition of this excise duty on a zonal basis without there being a rational classification is helping in the greater production of tea or not. If he is satisfied that this has not resulted in larger production of tea, he should scrap it—this unreal and unrealistic rate of excise duty imposed.

It is also essential that the sale of tea in foreign markets should be under the control of the public sector. Why should the most important part of the tea exports, that is, the marketing of tea, should be left in the hands of the foreign monopolists, the British monopoly concerns. This matter has been raised every year from time to time. What is the rational explanation that tea, which is one of our biggest foreign exchange earner, should in the matter of marketing be left in the hands of foreign monoplies in England, who have been doing it for ages now ?

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Why should we not enter this field ? If necessary, we want the public sector to intervene immediately and take over the marketing of tea.

The other important aspect in regard to tea concerns is the sick tea gardens. Undoubtedly, some of these gardens are now in difficulty. We want larger tea production. We want that the unemployment caused by the closing down of the sick gardens should be stopped and these persons should be given employment. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and tell the country what Government are proposing to do with regard to the opening of the sick tea gardens ? Are you going to take them over or not or are you going to help them financially or not? What is the policy of the Government ? This is a very important aspect, and I request the hon. Minister to give his attention to this matter.

Next is the question of engineering goods. The export has been lower during the period under review. It has come down from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 150 crores. During 1971-72, the export was to the extent of Rs. 126 crores against the target of Rs. 165. crores. One of the main reasons for this drop in the export, as has been stated, is the increase in the home demand for engineering goods where unit prices are higher than the international market.

As a result, the urge to make greater and greater export has got blunted. It is essential to increase the capacity of this manufacturing sector and also to curb the home consumption.

It is surprising that in the matter of increasing the export of engineering goods, although we find incentives are given and encouragement is given, there has not been adequate response because the industrialists are not willing to lower the margin of their profit. They want their margin of profit and they do not want to curtail it, and so the incentives and encouragements which are given are not utilised for the purpose of export but they are utilised for the purpose of making larger profits. If such incentives and encouragements are given to these industrialists, why should not the Government enter into this field and take upon itself the entire export trade in engineering goods ?

Then I come to a very important aspect which is now agitating the common people of this country, and that is with regard to the supply of yarn to the handloom weavers. The industry is now in a very serious state because of the lack of supply of handloom yarn to the handloom weavers, and there is now an acute shortage in the supply of yarn. So far as the handloom weavers are concerned, they are not assured of any supply and they are unable to get any supply and the handloom industry now is on the verge of closure resulting in large scale unemployment and increase in poverty. Recently, the price has been fixed. This is a very important matter and I request the hon. Minister to consider it. The price that has been fixed by the Government for cotton yarn is on the basis of the price prevailing in December, 1972. The December 1972 price was higher than the January, 1972 price. Now, while the price has been fixed at higher rate, why the December, 1972 price level has been accepted and why not the January 1972 price level be accepted to the basic price? There have been representations by the various handlloom weavers' societies which are complaining of high prices of the handloom yarn. The result of this is only big mills are able to make purchase of the yarn at a higher rate, and what has now resulted is nothing but a spurt in prices and it is nothing but surrender to monopolists who are getting the biggest slice of this yarn.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to give attention to this very important matter. So far as the common people are concerned, they are the real purchasers of handloom cloth and if the handloom cloth price is increased, they will suffer, apart from it, the handloom weavers are themselves suffering very much.

One more important aspect which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is with regard to 11 cable companies which, it appears, are being prosecuted for violation of the import regulations. These are some of the leading and important cable companies in this country. The charges against them are they have misused the raw materials which were imported under actual users licence. But surprisingly, no order has been issued debarring them from getting licences or grant of licences. What is the reason behind it ? If some of the lesser organisations or lesser concerns has been prosecuted for violation of the actual user licence long ago they would have been debarred also, but why these 11 cable companies are not debarred from getting the import licence ? That is what I want to know.

The last point that I would like to make —my time is very short—It is with regard to the import of photographic goods and materials, This is very important. A British company or a company with British collaboration or British capital, is now getting the largest chunk of photographic goods and materials that are imported into this country, while the Indian concerns, a well-established impoters, are being given two to four per cent of their quota so far as the photographic goods and materials are cocerned. This has resulted in unemployment and restriction of their activities.

There is cornering of almost the entire photographic trade by this concern; I believe it is Agfa Limited. Agfa limited gives its supplies to some of its favourite concerns; but old and well-established concerns who are also established importers are not given. Government should immediately direct its attention to this matter and redress the difficulties faced by the photographic dealers.

Lastly, we demand that in view of the fact that the jute industry as well as the tea industry have not been able to keep pace with the economic development which is expected to be in this country, they should be nationalised. They have not been utilising the incentives and assistance given to them and there has not been larger production. We demand that their management should be taken over forthwith so that not only the export trade of this country is boosted but also the exploitation of these vital industries is not continued in the hands of the private sector. With these words, I oppose these demands.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): In supporting the demands for grants of this Ministry, I should first of all congratulate the Minister of Commerce Prof. Chattopadhyaya and his team of officers for the excellent work during the year 1972-73.

13·18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The report of the Ministry of Commerce states somewhat modestly that exports would exceed the target of Rs. 1,760 crores. In fact, projections made by me on the basis of the actual data for the 10 months ending January 1973 indicate that exports may amount to Rs. 1,860 crores and exceed the target by about Rs. 100 crores. Furthermore, for the first time since independedce we will have a favourable balance of trade of nearly Rs. 150 crores, even taking into account that imports in the months of February and March would be much larger than the average imports in the 10 months ending January 1973. The reasons for this happy trend have been mentioned on page 15 of the report and it is admitted that part of the spectacular rise is due to the fact of currency fluctuations and exports to Bangladesh. Be that as it may, one cannot but feel happy about the situation for the results have been achieved despite the fact that exports of certain items have not shown marked improvement, including engineering goods. One can ill-afford to be complacent. Indeed, the nation's goal must now be to achieve self-reliance on the basis of trying to run export surpluses from year to year. It is only then that we can meet our debt liabilities and increase imports of goods needed for development and defence.

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

The new import policy announced on 2nd April has been welcomed fairly widely. The policy carries further the role of public sector, but at the same time it is quite pragmatic inasmuch as it provides that registered exporters would be granted letters of authority in respect of canalised items where such items are used in the manufacture of export products.

It also introduces a new and healthy principle that supplies of indigenous materials at international prices to exporters would be treated as exports for all purposes. My first comment concerns the working of the public sector units. Prof. Chattopadhyaya had given a clear indication at the meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade that they must work with devotion and commitment. He is quite correct. In other words, greater rationality in the distribution and pricing systems by these agencies must be achieved for, while canalisation has come to stay, it is not an end in itself. The end is to reap the advantages of bulk buying and to serve the interests of industry and trade. Unfortunately, this has not always been so. Evaluation teams of the working of some of the public sector corporations were set up by Government last July, and I would earnestly sugges that whatever recommendations have been made by these evaluation teams, must be implemented. It is also high time that the proposal for appointing an Expert Group to review the distribution and pricing policies is given concrete shape so that industry and trade have minimum of complaints against the S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. There is a feeling that supplies are not procured of requisite quality in time—the case of shortage of caprolactum used by nylon yarn producers has been highlighted through advertisements in the recent past—and there is no effective liaison with the users despite the fact that there are as many as 55 consultative or advisory committee and panels attached to the S.T.C. I feel very strongly that efforts must be made on a continuous basis to see that the state trading agencies have a better raport with their clients and recrimination and mutual criticisms are avoided. It is in national interest to see that the State trading agencies functions well.

In the past, I have sought to draw attention to the need for rationalising the work of commercial organisations which maintain contact and liaison with Government in general and Ministry of Commerce in particular. I find that, even at Central level, there are a large number of organisations, such as Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Federation of Indian Export Organisations, Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries of India, National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, I do not know of any other country where there are so many organisations. India's case is also somewhat unique that in cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, a large number of chambers of commerce apparently do the same kind of work. Even in the sphere of industrial associations, there are more than one all-India bodies for tea, engineering and chemical products. This naturally makes for some confusion and at times one does not know which organisation should be met by a visiting trade or commercial delegation. What I wish to suggest is that multiplicity of organisations is not conducive for maintaining live and purposeful liaison between them and Government. Is it, not therefore, time to think of having a review of their functions ? Government could perhaps think of appointing a Committee or an Officer on Special Duty for this purpose so that he can study and recommend. We have 17 Export Promotion Councils. Could this work not be done by industrial associations in respect of items covered by each Council ? Or alternatively should not a better liaison be established between them and industrial associations ? May I also mention in this connection that in a country like the U.K. whose pattern we are following, a Commitee has recently been set up to examin

whether the chambers of commerce should have a public law status, as is the case in the countries of the European Economic Community.

It is good to note that, for the first time in the report of the Ministry of Commerce, a whole chapter has been devoted to the implementation of the Export Policy Resolution. The review is good as far as it goes and outlines the positive steps that are being taken. Obviously, the guidelines in the Export Policy Resolution have to be pursued with vigour and energy continuously.

In this connection, I would like to commend the idea mentioned by the Minister for better liaison with the other concerned economic ministries. We now have a Cabinet Committee on Industry and Trade. Separately, some specific points have been mentioned in the report of the Ministry of the attempts being made between the Ministries of Commerce and Industrial Development in drawing up concrete export production plans with he assistance of orher administrative ministries concerned. A number of Working Groups have been set up. Their task must be carried on with great expedition and speed, for, in the ultimate analysis, our export effort will succeed only on the basis of our ability to create export surpluses in agricultural and industrial sectors at internationally competitive prices.

I also suggest that some Members of Parliament drawn either from the Consultative Committees attached to the concerned Ministry or on any other basis should be selected so that the inter-ministerial problems in the export front can be discussed by them in a purposive manner with a view to suggesting positive programmes.

India's export effort is adversely affected by continuance of high export duties on some of our staple items of exports. The Ministry of Commerce should be able to exercise greater weight and pull in convincing the Ministry of Finance to reduce the burden of these duties. For one thing, it occurs to me that, while we maintain export duties on some items, we also ask for removal of import duties on them by other countries. In this situation, our case can become stronger if we, on our part, take the first instance, requisite measures to remove the burdens. In this connection I would also like to suggest that appropriate rates of drawback and customs duties on different export items must be fixed very quickly because, in this year's budget, there has been a large increase in import and excise duties.

At a recent seminar on GSP organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the problem came to the fore that we have not been one of the beneficiaries of the Generalised System of Preferences. Our failure to take advantage of the situation arises mainly from the fact that we could not build up export capacity and production quickly and at the same time we did not also attract foreign enterprises to shift their plants to India for export production. I think some hard thinking on this subject is required for no amount of effort in disseminating information or other steps will succeed unless we build the infrastructure for exporting more by creation of additional capacity and production in lines which have a growth potential. India has provided leadership to developing countries in international forums and this can be sustained only if we build up our economy in a big way.

While we have to continue making efforts for promoting exports to different parts of the world, the developing countries of South-East Asia offer tremendous opportunities. The Asian Trade Expansion Programme was launched in November 1971. Further negotiations have covered a much wider area than more exchange of tariff preference.

I also suggest that for evolving a common policy for export of iron ore, we need discussions from time to time with Australia

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

and Brazil, big exporter of iron ore like India.

Prof. Chattopadhyaya would be shortly visiting Japan for the meeting of the ECAFE. The opportunity of this visit should be taken to have in-depth discussions with the Japanese Government and businessmen to induce them to set up export-oriented enterprises of India. The future of world trade lies, in my view, in promoting exports of labour-intensive products and undertaking international sub-contracting. If we take quick measures, we should be able to make some positive advance in this direction.

It also occurs to me that serious studies must be initiated to assess the trade and economic impact of the coming together of China with Japan and America. From a long term point of view, the Chinese presence in the ECAFE region will be of great importance. The ending of war in Vietnam and the reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements of the region can also offer some opportunity for our export. On all these matters what is needed to have anticipatory planning of our commercial policy in close consultation with industry and trade.

One point which has been mentioned in the Report of the Ministry concerns the Ocean freight rates. The Ministry of Commerce is exerting itself in negotiating with the Conference Lines and some results have also been achieved. In recent months, however, the problem has become more and more acute. There is frequent levy of surchrges and freight hikes. The Conference Lines have also levied currency adjustment surcharge to the full extent of the dollar devaluation in February 1973, although there is no jutification for increasing the surcharge to the full extent. I am of the view that India's national shipping lines must take a nationalistic view and help shape the policies of the Conference Lines in a manner that India's trade interests are not adversely affected. At the same time, I would suggest that the Ministry should examine the need for intrducing some form of compulsion, through legislation or otherwise, before any shipping line operating in India can increase freight rates.

I would also like to make a plea for speedily setting up the Tobacco Marketing Board, to which a reference has been made in the Report. I would request the Minister to give topmost priority to this.

I think that the Ministry have done a commendable job in the year 1972-73 and not withstanding the difficulties that are at present, such as due to power shortage, it should be possible for us to plan for an export target of Rs. 2,000 crores in 1973-74.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Sir I rise to oppose these grants. The Ministry have come before us with a favourable trade balance and they have taken much pains in their report to establish that these improvements are due to the correctness of their 1970 policy resolution. I do not deny that there are many good points in their policy resolution.

Under this policy resolution three-fourths of the import trade and one-fifth of the export trade are canalised through public sector undertakings. While this is an achievement, I cannot understand why they cannot take over the entire import and export trade. What is the difficulty standing in their way ? In order to fix priorities for essential things, to face more confidently the crisis in the international monetary system,—the recent devaluation of the US dollar, is the latest in the series—is it not better to nationalise the entire import and export trade ?

This slogan was raised long back. But why this gradualness in the policy of this Government. Only some days back, the Minister had come out with a new import policy. Of course, there are some new points in it. I do not deny that. But there is no fundamental change, no basic change, in the new import policy also. They are taking over some more items; they are banning some more import items.

and they are fixing some compulsory export obligations on some non-traditional industries. All these are welcome features. But why can't we make a fundamental change in the policy. Why can't we nationalise the whole thing? I fail to understand that.

Coming to the performance of this Ministry, as I said at the outset, they have a favourable trade balance. As my hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and my Congress friend also said, everybody admits that this favourable trade balance may not be favourable by the end of this year. Rs. 38 crores of this trade is with Bangladesh. We do not expect it to continue. The other main thing is Rs. 72 crores worth of leather-goods exports. It is about Rs. 35 crores or Rs. 38 crores-I do not know the exact figure—more than that what was during the period in 1971. There was a sudden boom in the international leather market and we tried to exploit it. The exploitation was unscrupulously done. Wherever we could manage, we exported leather abroad. It is not manufactured leather goods that we exported. It is only leather, finished, unfinished and hides that we exported. By that we got about Rs. 72 crores. It is good. But what happened to our home industry? Many of the small-scale leather industries were closed down. Thousands of workers were out of jobs. Is it a good practice or a wise policy to export raw material by killing the home industry and by throwing thousands of workers on the streets? I can understand the difficulties about foreign exchange resources. But this sort of short-term policy should not be resorted to. The Ministry should think over it. The same thing is about engineering goods also.

As other hon. Members also pointed out, consecutively for two years, 1971-72 and 1972-73, we are not reaching the target. This is supposed to be the growth sector. This year, our target was Rs. 200 crores. We have not reached even the target of Rs. 150 crores. What has happened? Some reasons are given. Some say, it is due to high prices; some say, there are other difficulties also. Any way, we are not reaching the target. So, the picture given is not very rosy. Even now only our traditional items are going up or, rather, we are maintaining them. In the new field, we have not been able to make a break-through as we want.

Coming to the STC, I wish to point out one thing. There is a severe criticism about the functioning of STC. Business people say that the STC is taking too much commission. Apart from the commission, they give sales-tax also. If the STC is buying in bulk from abroad, the benefit should be given to the entrepreneurs. But they are not getting it. What is happening there? This has been going on for a long time. On every commodity this complaint is there. So, I would like to have a clarification on this point.

We had a great fair here, Asia 72. It was wonderful. They had done some good business also. But I would like to have a point clarified. Many countries participated in that, both West and Asiatic countries. But two countries were conspicuous by their absence, namely, U. K. and U.S.A. What happened to those countries? Did we not invite them, or did they refuse our invitation? I would like to know this. If they had refused to participate in this Asia 72 Fair, then I would like to know whether the Ministry or the Government would consider the proposition of breaking our trade relationship with those countries, however great they may be, who refused our invitation and thus insulted us. If they are not going to consider us as their equals, then why should we carry on having the relationship with them?

Then, I would like to come to some of the items. Marine products industry is an up and coming industry. We have, of course, shown some improvement in this item. But taking it as a whole, I would say that the industry is still in its infant stage. Only in Kerala it has developed or

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

a certain extent. But that industry is facing many difficulties. Apart from port development and other things, they were demanding more trawlers by which they could exploit the deep sea. These trawlers can be very useful for deep sea fishing. Our Government were having some negotiations with the Soviet Union and some other countries. But upto this time nothing has happened. No new trawler has come to this country. From the press reports I find that we are having some negotiations with Poland; Poland has agreed to supply us trawlers and they have even agreed to have an industry to build trawlers. I have seen this in the papers. I do not know the details of this agreement. I would like to ask the Minister to make a detailed statement on this agreement because that is vital to this industry.

Another point here is that when this industry is coming up, as usual, the monopolists, both foreign and Indian, like the Imperial Tobacco, Union Carbide, the DCM, Tatas and Birlas, are trying to enter the trade. Everybody seems to have suddenly developed an interest in this trade and they are trying to corner this business. So, I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take to curb these monopolists from entering this business because this business was developed all along by the small scale entrepreneurs in the country and we should see that the monopolists do not enter this trade and exploit our wealth.

Another thing, Sir Shipping has become the bottle-neck in our exports now. Not only this difficulty is there in respect of marine products exports, it is here in respect of engineering goods as also in respect of cashew nuts. It has become a major bottle-neck, I should say. Here, I would like to read out certain relevant portions from a letter, Mr. C. Achutha Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala, has written to Shri Raj Bahadur, our Shipping Minister. It is very relevent and I will read out only the relevant and importan portion :

> "The main complaint is about the U. K. and Continental Conference lines. I should like to bring to your kind notice the following fact which I have been able to gather from the various Trade Associations.
>
> The shipment of cargo from Malabar Coast-from Mangalore to Trivandrum —is the monopoly of the Malabar Coast/U.K. Conference and the Malabar Coast/Continental Conference.......
>
> During the past 10 years the service has deteriorated, especially in respect of steamer opportunities to the U.K. and the Continent and provision of cargo space ...."

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : Too long a reference to shipping................ You are going out of the scope.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Because it affects.......

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : You can just refer to it, but don't dwell on it too long. Your time is limited.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : In this letter he has narrated the whole thing. There was a conference of shippers and in this conference the representatives of the Foreign Trade Ministry participated. There, at the conference, the representative of this conference line refused to give shipping facilities to our commodities and it is said—I will read only one para :

> " Trade circles estimate that there are at least 20 crores of rupees worth of goods locked up in Cochin for the Conference ports (in the U.K. and the Continent). Some of these goods were required at the destinations for the 1972 X'Mas sales"
> "The cargo is still accumulating at the wharves."

I hope the Minister will now be convinced that the situation is very serious.

"So far as our export trade is concerned, it will bring a tremendous amount of business and foreign exchange and thousands of families engaged in the trade of various products as well as in the production of those goods and commodities will also be benefited and it will create a lot of employment. I therefore request you to urgently look into the matter.."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is to Shri Raj Bahadur and not to him.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : It concerns exports. Their representatives participated in the conference. That man did not raise a single finger against the attitude of the Conference representative.

Another important point is about rubber. In rubber the country has achieved self-sufficiency. Even then synthetic rubber is produced and it is also imported. Why should Government do it, I don't know. I request Government to stop importing synthetic rubber or manufacturing synthetic rubber. Accumulation of 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber is causing a situation of grave anxiety. This is lying with rubber growers. Government should immediately ask the STC to take this over. The problem is very serious and should be immediately looked into. Unless you have rubber-based industries the growers of rubber will be bound to face various difficulties. This is a problem which you can solve and for a long time we have been asking this Government to take proper actions in the matter. These foreign-owned plantations, both tea and rubber plantations, are trying to destroy our plantations. I am sorry to point this out. I request Government to take over these plantations. These rubber plantations owned by foreigners should be taken over by Government immediately. This is my plea.

I want to say a word about khadi and weavers. Khadi and Village Industries is a subject which is coming under this Ministry now. The workers coming under Khadi and Village Industries have been damanding gratuity, bonus and for some wage increase due to rising cost of living. But nothing has been done to these people. This should be looked into. Handloom weavers are not getting the yarn. This is not only in Kerala, but throughout the country. They do not get yarn and unless immediate steps are taken to remed y the situation, it is going to be very hard on the weavers of this country. Thank you.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce. This is one of the most important economic Ministries of the Government of India. It looks after our exports in the sense that the exports increase as per targets, and also, they look into the reduction of our imports in the sense that imports are properly controlled and 'regulated. Industries like textiles, cotton, woolen, art-silk and the jute industry are under the control of this Ministry. Plantation industries like rubber, tea, coffee and other big industries which are exporting and which are meeting the internal requirements are also under the charge of our hon. Minister. Big corporations like STC, MMTC, Cotton Corporation of India, are all under this Ministry. As such this Ministry has great economic importance and so far as the performance during the year is concerned, I think, this is very satisfactory. This is the first time our exports increased by 22 per cent. Opposition friends quoted some figures of world-trade. I don't know why we should at all get linked up with those factors. We are interested in our own export trade. We are interested to know whether our exports have increased or not. That is the point. That is the main criteria, Our exports increased by 22 per cent. This comes to Rs. 1800 crores. This is an all-time-high figure. I congratulate them and compliment them for this increase of export items. Textiles have contributed about Rs. 39 crores. more this year. The figure for tea for 6 months is Rs. 6·8 crores. The half-yearly figure for jute is an increase of Rs. 18 creres. There are many other items. Therefore, this increase in our export performance has been considerable.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Side by side, our imports have declined. Against our target, our imports will be Rs. 1,640 crores. Thus there will be a surplus trade balance this year, the first year this has happened. Therefore, the working of the Ministry so far as the export and import performance is concerned is very satisfactory and all concerned should be complimented for it.

But while on this point, I would like to sound a note of caution. As we all know, during this year throughout the country, on account of the failure of the monsoon, there is a power shortage with the result that a cut ranging from 15 to 75 per cent has been imposed. This has already affected, and is still going to affect, industrial production. As such, it is a very essential that the Ministry should plan ahead so that our exports are maintained and that our imports do not increase. I hope Government will take proper care about this aspect of the matter.

I would now like to say something about textiles before I move on to other points. In the last few years, the textile industry was suffering on account of shortage of cotton and many units have had to go out of production. But in the last two years, cotton production has been very good. In 1971, our production was 72 lakh bales and in 1972 in spite of the failure of the monsoon in Gujarat and Maharashtra, it is 65 lakh bales. The result was that many units which have had to close down could resume work and increase production. This year our export of textiles has gone up by as much as Rs. 39 crores. After meeting the requirements of the country, this has been achieved. Similarly, in the decentralised sector also, the production of handlooms and powerlooms has gone up.

There is another new developemnt. This year we will be exporting to Japan, who is our competitor in textiles, cotton textiles in a substantial quantity. This shows that our quality has improved and we will be able to meet their competition.

While on this, I would like to speak about the import duty of 40 per cent proposed to be imposed on cotton in this year's budget. The reason given by the Finance Minister for doing so is that this cotton is being used for superfine or fine cloth which is for the upper classes, and hence it is justified. But I do not know whether he is aware that already there exist a heavy percentage of levy on this very cotton which yields Rs. 25 crores or a little more. This amount is being utilised for encouraging our export. This is how our exports are going up in this industry. The total export of the textile industry has been Rs. 150 crores this year and in the next year it may reached more than Rs. 175 crores including our exports to Japan. The effort is made by the industry itself, and so, this increase in import-duty is going to affect the industry very — adversely.

14 hrs.

Side by side, I would like to say one thing Many hon. Members have referred to the shortage of yarn and high prices of yarn, and how the handloom weavers are suffering. They have mentioned it. The reason is not far to seek. Because, yarn of fine and superfine counts is the raw material both for the handloom and the powerloom industries, and both the handloom and the powerloom industry are using 60, 80 and 100 counts of yarn. This proposed import duty will also effect the prices of yarn because such counts are made out of the imported cotton and this will contributed to the rise in the price of yarn. So, I request that the hon. Minister must take up the question of import duty with the Finance Ministry so that substantial relief is given to the industry in the matter of import duty and the export of both the handleoom and the powerloom industry is not affected.

I would here like to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister. I have said that the production of the textile industry has been increasing. The time has come when the industry should be allowed expansion. The industry has not been allowed

any expansion for the last so many years. Now, it is very essential to meet the requirements of the country, to meet our export demand or to increase our export demand. In order to do this, it is very essential that the industry should be allowed to expand at least to the tune of 25 per cent and for that purpose the necessary foreign exchange for importing some plant and machinery which are not manufactured indigenously may be allowed. I would say that the hon. Minister should keep this in mind and do the needful to increase our production and also to increase the export, so that the industry can meet the home demand and maintain our export.

I would then like to say something about the STC's working and also about the working of the MMTC. It is a matter of regret that the MMTC has not shown in the last three or four years any improvement in the export. They are given the monopoly for exporting iron ore, manganese ore ferro-managanese ore. Every year, they fix a target which is never achieved. Last year, they mentioned a target of 13 million tonnes iron ore for export. Most of them were meant for Japan. Actually, their export has not been more than seven million to eight million tonnes. What is the use of fixing a target which is not achievable. Sometimes, they say there was a strike; sometimes they say that space was not available. The targets are not fulfilled. Therefore, I think the Minister should take care of the working of the Corporation and see that they fulfil the target. The labour is not getting employment and in most of the mines in Orissa and other backward States there is no alternative employment. Therefore, it is very essential that the MMTC should improve its functioning and the export of iron ore should be taken seriously.

Secondly, about the import of bulk commodities, that is, bulk purchases that are being made. According to my information, they issue tenders for 30 days or 40 days so that everybody knew what quantity was required to be imported. Suppliers of foreign countries join hands and this contributes to high Prices. Is this the system, and is it a business like purchase? In this way, it is well known that our country is not getting the benefit of bulk purchases by adopting this kind of tender system.

The STC are claiming that their exports are increasing but actually the export is not their own. Small enterpreneurs visit various countries, secure orders and export goods to those countries; they canalise their exports through the STC, which takes credit. What is the contribution of the STC in developing new markets—? What are the new items they have introduced? While replying to the debate, the hon. Minister should throw light on these points.

Lastly, about handicrafts board, the figure given is an export of Rs. 80 crores. If you examine it a little deeply, Rs. 50 crores are gems and diamonds. Are they handicrafts, actually? The handicrafts export is only Rs. 4·5 crores. We had grea expectations of our artisans in rural areas; we felt that they should get employment and they should be able to export to many countries. But this is what is happening.

Lastly, my hon. friend talked about the nationalisation of the tea industry and also of the jute industry. I am not opposed to nationalisation; it is good in certain areas. But by constant repetition of this demand, one should know how much harm is being done to the country. It is known the life of a person is at the pleasure of God and the wealth of a person is at the pleasure of the Government. If one goes on shouting : nationalise it, it affects us injuriously. When the Government thinks fit they will nationalise it; they will not announce in advance. But this sort of shouting does not help the country.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to place my views on behalf of my party the Dravida Munetra Kazahagam on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for which the hon. Minister of

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

Commerce has sought the sanction of this House.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, next to agriculture, the handloom industry is the mainstay of many millions of people. There are about 5·5 lakhs of handlooms in Tamil Nadu upon which 20 lakhs of people are dependant for their livelihood. I am deeply pained to inform you, Sir that these so many lakhs of people engaged in hand loom industry are undergoing unprecedented hardships and untold miseries for the past few months. In fact, they have reached the point of starvation. the main reason for this is the short fall in the production of yarn and the steep rise in the price of yarn during the past three months. I am sorry to say that even the misery of millions of handloom weavers is being exploited for political gains by the members of the ruling party here, who happen to be in opposition in Tamil Nadu. All the Opposition parties in Tamil Nadu are out to discredit the D.M.K. Government by staging protest marches, by organising *dharnas* before the Office of Collector, by conducting meetings to condemn the State Government. In my constituency, Salem, the situation is getting worsened. day by day because of the violent approach of the members of the ruling party here, who are in opposition there. Taking advantage of this, some anti-social elements recently burn a State transport bus.

With a view to suggesting an immediate remedial step, the Tamil Nadu Assembly unanimously passed a Resolution sponsored by the State Industries Minister recommending that all the yarn produced in more than 200 spinning mills in the State should be exclusively distributed among the handloom weavers in the State. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi followed this by writing a detailed letter suggesting various steps to the Prime Minister on 24-2-1973. But the Central Ministry has paid so far no heed to these constructive suggestions.

I raised a Short Notice Question in this House on 2-3-73 to focus the attention of the Government on the grave situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu in the handloom industry. While replying to that Short Notice Question, the Hon. Minister of Commerce gave wrong information to the House stating that the Tamil Nadu Government had not lifted even the allotted yarn. I have to say categorically that such a favourable situation never arose in Tamil Nadu. But the opposition parties in Tamil Nadu, including the members of the ruling party here, took the cue from the Central Minister's wrong statement and made a mountain of the mole-hill. For them even a wrong statement from the Central Minister is a stick strong enough to beat the State Government. I am constrained to say that there seems to be a premediated attempt on the part of the Centre and the members of the ruling party here who are in opposition in Tamil Nadu to discredit the State Government for no fault. I will not dilate on this much longer. Now, the Centre has controlled the distribution of yarn throughout the country. It is really regrettable that even now the requrement of yarn in Tamil Nadu is not being fully met. In March the requirement of yarn in 1 to 20 counts was 7750 bales, but the allotment was only 6610 bales, which comes to 85% of the requirement. The requirement of yarn in 21 to 40 counts was 7250 bales, but the allotment was 2297 bales, which is about 32% of the requirement. Above 40 counts the requirement of yarn in March was 5000 bales but the allotment was 903 bales, which is barely 18%. This is for handlooms. But for power-looms the requirement of cone yarn upto 40 counts in March was 16,000 bales, but the allotment was 1578 bales. It is only 9% of the requirement. The cone yarn requirement from 41 to 100 counts in March was 4000 bales and the allotment was 578 bales. It is about 14% of the requirement. Therefore, only 11966 bales have been allotted though the total requirement both for handlooms and for

power-looms in March was 40000 bales. I would like to know from you, Sir, whether this will even partially solve the problems of handloom weavers.

This may be called as additing insult to the injury. In Tamil Nadu there are 12 cooperative spining mills. Under the new system the yarn produced in these mills has been brought under the General Pool System. Sir, you should know that there are 900 weavers' cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu in which there are many thousands of handloom weavers. Now they are also denied their supplies from these 12 cooperatives spinning mills. I strongly urge upon the hon. Minister of Commerce that the entire production of yarn in these 12 cooperative spinning mills should be taken away from the General Pool System and should be exclusively reserved for the 900 weavers' cooperative societies.

I would now refer to another anoying anomaly. When there is acute scarcity of yarn for handloom industry throughout the country it is really inexplicable to me that the Centre should maintain that the export of yarn should continue. The hon. Minister of Commerce has said this in very clear terms in this House. I entreat upon him that in the interest of millions of handloom weavers in the country the export of yarn should be stopped at least temporarily till the situation eases within the country. Unless this is done, the problem of handloom weavers will become very grave as has been mentioned by the hon. Members who preceded me.

Sir, there has been the long-standing demand that certain varieties of cloth shoul be exclusively reserved for the handloom sector, if it is to survive in competition with the mill-made cloth. Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter in this regard also to the Prime Minister on 11-8-72. I appeal to the hon. Minister of commerce that certain varieties of cloth should be exclusivcly reserved for the handloom sector and immediately a directive should be issued to this effect.

Sir, reverting for a while about the export of yarn, I would like to suggest that after stopping it temporarily steps must be taken to boost up the export of handloom cloth. You know, Sir, that till recently there was a craze in international markets for Indian handloom cloth.

If the Government really want to do something for the survival of traditional handloom industry in our country, all the spinning mills must be forthwith nationalised. Then only the handloom weavers will be able to get their requirement of yarn in full and in time.

Sir, the estimated expenditure for the Third Asian international Fair was Rs. 583 lakhs. But in the end there was 50% increase in the expenditure and the expenditure according to final calculations was Rs. 853 lakhs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for 50% increase in the expenditure on III Asian International Fair.

Last year the price of coffee was 8·50 per kg. But now it is being sold at Rs. 12 per kg. you must be knowing, Sir, that all the common people in Tamil Nadu take coffee. In 1970-71 there was the record production of coffee, i. e. about 1,08,000 tonnes. This target of production was expected to be achieved only in 1973-74. As per the international agreements and on account of trade agreements with East European countries, in 1970-71 38, 167 tonnes of coffee were exported and the remaining 69,833 tonnes were made available for indigenous markets. This led to a fall in price of coffee in March, 1971. In 1971-72 the production of coffee was just 68,000 tonnes, which was just 50% of 1970-71 production. In 1971-72 40,104 tonnes were exported, at the cost of indigenous requirement. In 1972-73 the production slightly went up to 87,000 tonnes, but still it was much less than 1970-71

[Shri E. R. Krishan]

procuction. I would like to know the reasons for sudden fall in coffee production during 1971 72 and 1972-73. I would also like to know what steps the Ministry has taken to bring back the coffee procuction to 1970-71 level.

The picture is not any different in tea also. In Darjeeling area 6 tea gardens have been closed. In North-east India many tea gardens are reported to be in the stage of being closed. What are the reasons for this ? Besides this, there has been sudden drop in the export of South Indian tea. During April-December, 70 the export of South Indian tea was 31.02 million kgs.; during April-December, 71,38 01 million kgs. ; in April-December, 72,32,69 million kgs. Is it that the quality of Nilgiris tea has gone down and this has resulted in less exports ? If that is so, what steps the Government have taken to improve the quality of Niligiris Tea ? I woud like to know the reasons for the closure of 6 tea gardens in the Darjeeling area. Have the Government tried to make out the reason for their closure ? What steps have been taken to arrest this trend because tea is an important froeign exchange earner ?

In reply to a question on 23·2·1973, the hon. Minister of Commerce stated that on account of scarcity of leather and steep rise in the price of leather, the footwear industry is in a crisis. He also said that a scheme is being formulated by the Government to assist the foot-wear industry. I want to know from the hon. Minister the details of this scheme and when this scheme is likely to be implemented.

Sir, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has submitted a scheme to the Government for starting 445 rural fabric centres which will produce about 450 lakh metres of standard cotton cloth. This will also provide employment to 30.000 people. I request the hon. Minister to inform the House as to when this scheme will be implemented.

In reply to a question on 23·2, 1973 the hon. Minister of Commerce stated that the information regarding the location of branches of Sahu Jain industries in foreign countries was not readily available. I need not say that the Ministry of Commerce has got a plethora of gig and small officers. Without having information about the location of branches of companies like Sahu Jain and Co. in foreign countries, I wonder what kind of check can be exercised on this company inregard to alleged wide-spread practice of under-invoicing and over-invoicing indulged in by such companies.

On 14 2 1973 in the 'Times of India' there was an article giving details of wrong statistics supplied by the Directorate of Commercial Intelligency and Trade Statistics. Not only for the past two years, but also in 1972-73 this Directorate has given wrong figures about our trade. The Ministry of Commerce says that the exports to Bangla Desh in 1072-73 were of value of Rs. 78 crores, but this Directorate gave the figure at Rs. 29 crores. During the first eight months of last year, the Ministry reported that there was 16% increase in our exports. But according to this Directorate there was an increase of 23%. You will appreciate, Sir that such wrong statistics give a misleading picture of our economy. I feel that this Directorate could as well be wound up.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the Government that all the export and import trade must be nationalised forthwith if the Government want to put an end to malpractices like under-invoicing and over-invoicing which in consequence lead to the creation of crores of black-market money, if the Government want to put an end to malpractices leading to expropriation of valuable foreign exchange by private traders, if the Government want to sustain the name of Indian goods in foreign countries and if the Govrnment want to boost up our export trade. The Government which do not hesitate to swear by socialism cannot allow the export and import trade in private hands.

The export and import trade must be nationalised forthwith so that the nation's interest is served better.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while taking my stand here to support the Demands for Grants, I will emphasize only one item of this grant, and that is the item of tea, an item which touches every individual in this country, because we cannot think of Indian hospitality without a cup of tea. This is an industry which holds a very important place in the Indian economy, a fact which tends to be ignored by many.

If we look at the specialities of the tea industry we find that today it ranks as the largest employer of labour in the organised sector in this country and more than one million workers are directly employed in this industry. Even in Bengal, which is ridden with acute unemployment, tea industry gets a very high place with 2,50,000 people in the muster rolls whereas in the jute industry which occupies the primary place in the State, the number of workers in the muster roll is only 2,00,000. Secondly, tea today is undoubtedly the second largest foreign exchange earner without adequate export incentives. Thirdly, it is the only land-based industry where agricultural operations are organised with workers on land getting guaranteed wages, allowances, housing and medical benefits etc. as compared to tobacco, sugar, jute and cotton textiles where we find the agriculturists are unprotected and disorganised. Another special feature of this industry is that it has carried modern development to the remote corners of Assam, the hilly areas of Darjeeling and the backward region of Duars. Also we must remember that in yield per hectare Indian tea tops the world whereas in the field of rice or wheat India does not come with in the top 35 nations of the world. Furthermore without regular supply of institutional credit, even though tea is a low profit and slow gestation industry, it has remarkably raised output by 63 per cent from 278 million kgs. in 1950 to 452 million kgs. in 1972.

From the social point of view, we find that tea is a low profit industry. A recent Reserve Bank of India survey shows that while in 1965-66 the gross profit as percentage of total capital employed in tea was 7·7% the corresponding figure for the year 1968-69 was only 5·1 whereas the relevant figures for tobacco for the same period show that there is an increase of more than 2 per cent in 1968-69 from 10% to 12%.

The most unfortunate feature is that in spite of these special and beneficial aspects, the tea industry is facing a big crisis throughout the country. As mentioned by the previous speaker a number of tea gardens in north eastern region are facing closure or many are already closed. In Assam 10 gardens are closed 9 for the last three years and one from January, 1972. In West Bengal 6 gardens were closed and 40 are struggling for survival. In Tripura two gardens are under closure. The attention of Government is urgently necessary in various directions today to remove maladies prevailing in the industry.

As time will not permit me to dwell on all the maladies, I will lay emphasis on only one aspect. I mentioned this aspect even during last year's discussion on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. To my utter dismay, I have to say that I have not received any reply from the Ministry concerned or the authorities concerned as to what they have done about the serious complaint that I made about this point last year.

The point that I wanted to refer is regarding the inequitable levy of excise. There is inequitable levy of excise duty in different Zones in India today. The levy of excise duty has risen 15 times during the last 12 years from 10 Paise per pound in 1958 to Rs. 1·50 per Kg. in 1970. But, the more important factor is that this dis-proportionately high rate of excise duty has not been levied uniformly throughout th

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country. But, the country has been divided into 5 Zones and different rates have been fixed for the 5 Zones. In Zone I it is 25 paise; Zone II '50 Paise, Zone III—Darjeeling Rs. 1·50 paise, Zones IV Rs 1·00 and Zone V—export-oriented Assam tea Rs. 1·15 paise. That means, it varies from 25 Paise to Rs. 1·15 paise. Till now, Government has not been able to produce any thing to justify the resonableness or the rationality of the formation of the Zones or the fixation of the rates. This levy has put the two most export-oriented Zones, namely Zones III and V, at a great disadvantageous position.

Now, in matters of export, tea in some caess gets a rebate of 75 paise per Kg. Thus in Zone I, in those cases of admissible rebate producer is getting back 50 Paise, Zone II—25 paise, But in Darjeeling, they will have to pay to the exchequer 75 Paise and in Upper Assam 40 paise. My main objections against the differences in the levy are that it is un-related to the differences in cost, price or yield. I would have understood some sort of a bigger excise levy if the cost of production of tea either in Darjeeling or in Assam, would have been lower, or in the export market if they have got some price un-related to the cost of production. Statistics do show however that whereas, money wages in tea in the three States together has risen by 126·8%, in Zone V, which has to pay a very high rate of excise duty, it has risen by 209·4 percent. On the one hand, you are squeezing Zone V with a very high rate of excise duty. On the other hand, the cost of production has gone up. Under these conditions, how can you expect that tea in this Zone will remain export - oriented. The unfortunate part is that the differential excise duty falls mostly on the two export-oriented Zones. Darjeeling and Assam Zones, the two famous for their liquour and flavour.

I will only submit that the rebate as sole incentive lacks leverage—being partial, delatery and linked to wayward prices overseas. We have also seen that the complicated rebate formula and deferred documentation increases paper work, blocks scarce resources and incurs risks of currency fluctuation. The only assumption on which the Ministry probably wants to support this levy or the difference, is that higher duty has an easy escape *via* export. They want to suggest, probably that because they are export zones, they have the capacities to pay more revenue. But, Sir, if we look to the price fetched in the auction market in London, we find that the situation is entirely otherwise. I have got some statistics. In 1954, in the London Auction market, our tea fetched a price of 63·3 pence per pound which came down to 48 pence in 1966, I do have all the figures but I shall quote only a few. It came down to 44·1 pence in 1969 and then it picked up in 1970 to 49·7 pence. It has come down to 41·6 pence in 1972. It means that our tea is fetching a price today, which is 21 7 pence less per pound. Though in Assam, in 1971, the production of tea increased by 6 per cent than the corresponding figures for 1970, Assam tea was selling at an average of 42 pence in the London market compared to 49 7 pence per Kg. earlier. It has come down further to 41·6 pence in the last year, *i.e.* 1972. Obviously, on the one hand, the fall in the price in the London market, and on the other hand, rise in the levy, a rise which is inequitable, has put the entire tea industry in a great crisis. Government tries to justify and show that it does not have any effect on the exports, because, exports have risen. They want to rely upon the figure of 1971 and 1972 to prove that exports have risen. But, unfortunately, the officials of the Government take only a cursory view of the statistics. After all, there are three kinds of lies-lies, damn lies and statistics. It is the third kind of lies which is playing its part in the export trade, I will show that from the statistics themselves.

According to the official figures, the total export of Indian tea in 1956 was 237·4 Kg. million. It came down in 1969 to 168·7 million Kg. It picked up to 206 1 million Kg. in 1971 and to

207.4 million Kg. in 1972. Even here in 1972, we have not reached the export figure of 237.4 million Kg. of 1956. The officials try to say that because in 1969, our export was 168·7 million Kg. in 1971, it was 206·1 million Kg. and today it is 207·4 million Kg; there has been a rise in exports. But they have not taken into account the factors due to which suddenly in 1971 there was a momentum of export n the international tea market from India.

What were the factors. One of the factors was that for some reason or other, in 1969, tea price rose in London and it picked up from 44% to 49·7 d. It gave a boost to the producers to put more tea in London market. The fact is that, in 1970, because of the rebate formula, a healthy optimism grew in the tea industry, which subsequently corporated and this opinion led to an increase in exports. But the more important fact which the officials of the Commerce Ministry tend to forget is that in 1971, there was a draught in East Africa and, therefore, tea production was greatly affected there and they could not supply tea adequately to the London, market. Then around 1970, there was insurgency in Ceylon due to which there was a telling effect upon the tea production and Ceylon could not supply tea to London market. Again, the officials of the Ministry tend to forget that because of Bangladesh trouble in 1971, tea could not pass from East Pakistan to West Pakistan and whatever production there was in Ceylon was diverted to west Pakistan and therefore, they could not fulfil their commitments to London market. For these reasons, in 1971, our exports showed an increase in 1972. If the statistics show an increase in exports, I say, that increase is misleading. Again because of Bangladesh trouble in 1971 and other things we could not supply all our commitments in 1971, and we fulfilled a part of our commitment in 1972 and that is why, in 1972, the figures have shown an increase in exports. If you compare the entire fact, keeping in view all these aspects, I would submit humbly but with all authority at my command that our tea export is not as rosy as the officials of the Commerce Ministry want to show.

Let us see the figures of exports to traditional countries. In 1951, we exported to U. K. 136.3 million Kg. of tea. In 1971, it has come down to 71·3 million Kg., that is, a decrease of 65 million Kg. Our only healthy sign today is that we are exporting more to Russia. It has risen from 1 million Kg. to 41.3 million Kg. Other countries which are competing with us will try to increase their exports to Russia and other Socialist countries unless the Ministry gives a face-lift to the tea industry.

On the export of tea, I would request the Ministry to take into account the following factors. Firstly, they should see whether our official trade policy is export-oriented. My own submission that they take tea export too much for granted as "traditional", ignoring world market realities of falling demand and rising supplies and competition from other tea producing countries and alternative beverages. Quality tea as staple of Indian exports is squeezed between rising internal costs and falling international prices. Then, we cannot have more quality crop because of the inequitable excise levy. The tendency has been to substitute quality by quantity in the zone where the levy is too high.

Excise structure leading exported tea with sizeable levies places Indian tea a a great disadvantage, in competition with subsidised over-supply of cheap tea in the world market. Therefore, I will put forward before the Government the following suggestions. My first suggestion will be that the zonal excise levy should be restructured. I know that many of the important business houses are playing their part in the Commerce Ministry and are trying to avoid this restructure. For example, one of the most influential houses in the tea market today, namely, Duncan Brothers have got their total production of 21 lac kg. in Assam, whereas their pro-

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duction in other areas is 192 lac kg., Precisely because of this that Duncan Brothers find that the tea excise levy is more in Assam and is less in other areas and it is profitable for them as such to compete with Assam growers at the present rate of excise and they have used all their influence to prevent rationalisation of the duty. Then, we have also the Birla Brothers. I can name some more, but the time at my disposal does not permit me. These are the business houses which are trying to scuttle, destroy, the Commerce Ministry's efforts to restructure the excise levy. I would, therefore humbly submit that, today, a fresh thinking should be made.

Promotion of demand for our tea is an urgent need. Efforts should be made to explore new markets like Japan, and in that context, I will read out one paragraph from the *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta, of 15th February 1973 :

> "With the main promotional avenues such as the cinema, television and radio shut out, the media available for propaganda are limited. Sri Lank Tea Bureau works through merchandising, road-advertising and public relations. Releases about Sri Lanka and her tea industry are made occasionally in the local papers. Its two large hoardings always confront the traveller on the Jeddah/Mecca and Jeddah/Medina roads..."

This is about Saudi Arabia.

> "India, in comparison, is suffering from lack of any good campaign" An intensified compaign for tea abroad should be made.

Large scale replantation and replacement should take place. According to a recent survey, more than 56 per cent of our tea-bushes are 26-60 years old. I am happy, the Ministry has constituted a task force to look after this matter.

I would submit that the Tea Board should be reconstituted and its function reviewed. I have, with me, a letter from a small company which has lamented about the Tea Board. The Garden, the proprietor of which Shri J. K. Baruah, who is a personal friend of mine, has written this:

> "The Tea Board is concerned only with technicalities more cumbrous and time-consuming and surpasses the Government machinery in its usefulness.
>
> "Some loopholes in the application will be dug out to defeat the claims of smaller concerns.
>
> "Only big producers who have got their offices in Calcutta and have connections with the Tea Board offices can get the benefit."

This type of feeling in the minds of small producers is extremely dangerous, and detrimental to the growth of the industry.

Before I conclude, I want to lay emphasis on another aspect that is, about the prospect of export of silk to other areas. I would request the Ministry to consider granting permission to export raw silk yarn or spun silk yarn to other countries. Also, the Ministry should take into account the possibility of increasing the export market in a yarn which is produced in Assam known as "Muga". This golden coloured yarn, which has no parallel in the world, has a tremendous export potential. I would request the Ministry to start a project known as project Muga. When an Assamese lady with Muga travels outside invariably all ladies enquire, 'how have you coloured this ?' And they find it hard to believe that this a natural colour. The production of Muga clothes today is primarily located in a place called Swalkuchi in my own constituency. I can say with emphasis that, if a project for proper export of this yarn is taken up, this place will occupy a very important place in the

economy of the country. Many unemployed educated persons are interested in taking up this project. I would request the hon. Minister to take this project in hand.

I would particularly reuqest this Ministry to see that we are not given an impression that we merely raise certain subjects here and they are not to be replied by the Ministry. I raised the question of inequitable levy of excise duty last year, but it has not been replied till now. I hope that reasonable and rational replies to the points that I have raised will follow.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिवर्ष सरकार द्वारा व्यापार नीति लागू की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि उस नीति के कारण आयात मे कमी होगी और निर्यात में वृद्धि होगी और इन दोनों के बीच का जो गैप है वह घटेगा और इससे विदेशी मुद्रा की भी काफी बचत होगी । लेकिन सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ों से और उसके द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्टों से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार द्वारा कही गयी ये बाते सरासर असत्य सिद्ध होती हैं । मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । सरकार द्वारा कुछ अनुमानित आंकड़े तय किये गये थे और तय किया गया था कि हमे कितना आयात और कितना निर्यात करना है । आपकी अपनी जो 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट है उसके पेज 13 पर आप कहते हैं :

> "With 1968-69 as the base year for the current Fourth Five Year Plan, exports increased by 4·1 per cent during 1969-70, by 8·6 per cent in 1970-71, and by 4·6 per cent in 1971-72. This amounts to an average compound growth rate of 5·8 per cent per annum. The targetted rate of growth for the Fourth Plan was 7 per cent."

सात प्रतिशत आपका अनुमानित लक्ष्य था लेकिन आपको प्राप्ति केवल पाच के कुछ ऊपर हुई । एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में इसको आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है । दूसरी तरफ आपने कहा है कि एक्सपोर्ट में आप और वृद्धि करेंगे । लेकिन वृद्धि तो हुई नही । बहुत सी चीजों से बहुत ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त किया जा सकता था और उनको निर्यात करके विदेशों मे काफी साख जमाई जा सकती थी, लेकिन उनके अन्दर भी बहुत भारी गिरावट आई है । पेज 14 पर आप कहते है :

> "The export of the following commodities during this year declined noticeably as compared with the 1970-71 figures : iron and steel, iron ore, ferromanganese, oilcakes and engineering goods. Shortage of steel in the country was responsible for the sharp decline in the exports of iron and steel....."

आपने इसके कुछ कारण दिये है लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि ये कोई विशेष कारण नही है कि इनसे बुरा असर पड़ता । मैं समझता हू कि एक्सपोर्ट्स के बारे मे जिस प्रकार की आपको दृष्टि रखनी चाहिये थी, जिस प्रकार से उसकी कार्यान्विति होनी चाहिये थी, नहीं हुई है । इसके विपरीत जो इम्पोर्ट की फिगर्स हैं वे काफी ऊंची गई हैं । वे घटी नहीं है । इस तरह से जो ट्रेड का गेप था जो कि घटना चाहिये था वह घटा नही । यह भी आपकी रिपोर्ट बताती है । आपने कहा तो है कि गैप घटा है लेकिन मुझे लगता नहीं है कि वह घटा है । आपने नौ महीने के आंकड़ों के आधार पर बाते कही हैं । लेकिन पूरे वर्ष के बाद आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि गैप 265 करोड़ का जो था वह

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उतना ही है, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं आयी है। इसमें आप स्वयं इम्पोर्ट्स के बारे में कहते हैं :

"During 1971-72 the total imports were of the order of Rs. 1812 crores, which meant an Increase of 11 per cent over the 1970-71 figure."

इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि आप कही गई बात से पीछे हटे हैं। आप आर्थिक समीक्षा को देखें तो उसके पेज 77 पर आपने स्वयं इसको स्वीकार किया है। आप कहते है कि :

"कुल मिलाकर 1971-72 में, अपरम्परागत वस्तुओं का निर्यात निराशाजनक रहा। देश के अन्दर कुछ प्रतिकूल घटनाएं घट जाने के कारण इंजीनियरी वस्तुओं के निर्यात से, जिनका निर्यात अभी हाल के वर्षों में काफी तेजी से बढ़ रहा था, केवल 118.4 करोड़ रुपयों की प्राप्ति हुई।"

निर्यात नीति के सम्बन्ध में भी आप आगे चल कर पेज 83 पर कहते हैं :

"उत्पादन की तुलना में निर्यात से होने वाली आय के अनुपात में भी कोई महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि नहीं हुई। इस प्रकार निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये जोरदार प्रयत्न किये जाने तथा व्यापार में काफी विविधता लाने के बावजूद निर्यात में उसी गति से वृद्धि हुई जिस गति से कुल उत्पादन में हुई थी। इससे साफ हो जाता है कि उतनी वृद्धि नहीं हुई जितनी की आप अपेक्षा करते थे।"

फिर आगे चल कर आप कहते हैं :

"1971-72 में समाप्त होने वाले दशक में जूट की बनी हुई वस्तुओं, चाय और काजू की गिरी जैसी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के निर्यात के अनुपात में लगभग बराबर गिरावट आती रही।"

ये आपके वर्डिंग हैं रिपोर्ट में। आज मायका के बारे में स्थिति भी चिन्तनीय है।

दूसरी तरफ भारत के निर्यात और अन्य देशों के निर्यात में किस प्रकार की असमानता रही है, उसकी भी तुलना करके आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 1960 में हमारे निर्यात का जो प्रतिशत था वह 1.3 था जो कि 1971 में घट कर 0.9 रह गया और 1972 में 0.7 रह गया। यह निरन्तर घटता रहा है। अन्य देशों के निर्यात की तुलना में हम देखें तो पता चलेगा कि उनका 343.2 था। इससे साफ पता चलता है कि अन्य देशों का निर्यात निरन्तर बढ़ा है और हमारा निरन्तर घटा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि निर्यात के बारे में आपने जिस प्रकार की नीति बनाई है और उस पर चल कर जो आपने आशा की थी कि निर्यात बढ़ेगा, वह बढ़ा नहीं है इस वास्ते आपको उस नीति पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। निर्यातकों के मन में जो धारणायें बनी हुई हैं, जो शंकायें बनी हुई हैं उनको आपको दूर करना होगा। उनको पता नहीं कि किस चीज को आप कब अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे, कब नैशनलाइजेशन करने वाले

है, किस सेक्टर पर किस किस चीज को आप उद्योग को सप्लाई करेंगे, करेंगे भी या नहीं करेंगे, किन रेट्स पर करेंगे, इस संबंध के बारे में उनके मन में जो धारणायें हैं, जो शंकायें हैं, उनको यदि आप दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि निर्यात में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना बढ़ सकती है अन्यथा निर्यात में वृद्धि नहीं होगी। आज स्थिति यह है कि निर्यात आपका घटा है और जिस गति से वह बढ़ना चाहिए था, नहीं बढ़ा है।

मैं सभी विषयों में जाना नहीं चाहता और न ही ऐसा करना थोड़े से समय में सम्भव है। टैक्सटाइल के बारे में भी आपने नीति बनाई है। काटन कारपोरेशन भी रुई के वास्ते बनाया है। उसके द्वारा आप कहते हैं कि आप काटन की सप्लाई करेंगे। कुछ सिक मिल्ज को भी आपने अपने हाथ में लिया है, माडरनाइजेशन के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपया आपने उनको दिया है। पता नहीं कब माडरनाइजेशन होगा, किस तरह से ये सुधरेंगी। यह दूसरी बात है और इसको मैं उठाना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन काटन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, काटन कारपोरेशन ने जब से काटन को अपने हाथ में लिया है इसकी कीमतों में निरन्तर गिरावट आई है और दूसरी तरफ मिल वाले चिल्लाते रहे हैं कि हमें रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है, किसानों को कीमतें कम मिल रही हैं और मिल वालों को रा मैटीरियल ठीक ढंग से और समय पर नहीं मिल रहा है। यह स्थिति सरकार की नीति के कारण पैदा हुई है। सरकार ने अभी घोषणा की है कि सूत का सारा कारोबार वह अपने हाथ में लेगी और उसने इसको ले भी लिया है। जब से ऐसा हुआ है तब से तमिलनाडू में ही नहीं जिसकी चर्चा अभी माननीय सदस्य कर रहे थे, महाराष्ट्र, में, मध्य प्रदेश में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, सभी जगह सूत का एक प्रकार से संकट पैदा हो गया है। मैं अखबार को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। इन्दौर से निकलने वाला यह नई दुनिया अखबार है। इसके 2-4-73 के अंक में यह छपा है, समाचार बरहानपुर से है :-

"नगर के साइजिंग मिल्स एसोसिएशन के एक प्रवक्ता ने पत्रकारों को बताया कि सूत व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण एवं शासन की सूल वितरण प्रणाली के परिणामस्वरूप नगर के दस साइजिंग मिले आगामी 10—15 दिन में बन्द होने की स्थिति में आ गई हैं। प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि लगभग एक हजार मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे। नगर की साइजिंग मिलें लगभग 70 प्रतिशत बिजली करघों की बीम की पूर्ति करती रही हैं। यदि इन मिलों को सूत नहीं मिला तो बीम बनने बन्द हो जायेंगे।"

यह एक स्थान की बात नहीं है। अनेक स्थानों पर ऐसी स्थिति है। चाहे हथ-करघे हों या पावर लूम्ज हों, उनके सामने भयकर संकट आकार खड़ा हो गया है। जिस प्रकार से सूत का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये था और उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये था वह भी नहीं गया। इसका उत्पादन भी घटा है। इस कारण भी आज भयंकर स्थिति आ कर खड़ी हो गई है। हजारों बीवर्ज के सामने जीवन मरण का प्रश्न

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

पैदा हो गया है। कहां से सूत लायें और हथकरघा कैसे चलाये, कहा से सूत प्राप्त करें, किसके द्वारा प्राप्त करे ? आप कोई वितरण प्रणाली अभी तक स्थापित नही कर पाये हैं। किन के जरिये आप सप्लाई करवायेंगे, वितरण करावयेंगे और किन प्राइजिज पर इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। वितरण कब प्रारम्भ होगा और किस राज्य में कौन सी एजेंसी काम करेगी, इस बारे में कोई निश्चय नही किया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि सूत के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। 1972–73 के पहले छ महीनों में सूत का उत्पादन तो घट गया और उसके दाम दो ढाई गुना बढ गये हैं। आपका मंत्रालय इस दिशा में अक्षम सिद्ध हुआ है।

साडी वूल की सप्लाई और रैग्ज स्कैंडल के बारे में इस सदन मे काफी चर्चा हुई है। खास तौर से पजाब मे ऊन के वस्त्रो का उत्पादन करने वाले लघु उद्योग पर कच्चा माल न मिलने के कारण भयकर सकट आया है। मै आशा करता हू कि इस सम्बन्ध मे अमृतसर के हैंडलूम साडी वीवर्स एंड प्रासेजर्स एसोसिएशन लिमिटेड की ओर से मत्री महोदय को जो मेमोरेंडम दिया गया है, वह उस पर ध्यान देंगे और इस उद्योग की कठिनाइयो को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेगे।

रैग्ज के बारे में जो कुछ हुआ, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। करोडों रुपयो का माल आया और सीधे सीधे बाजार में बिका। मुझे आशा है कि सी० बी० आई० ने इस बारे में जो एनक्वायरी की है, उससे कुछ निष्कर्ष निकलेंगे। लेकिन इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि उसमें भारी गोलमाल हुआ है और इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि उस गोलमाल में बड़े अधिकारी भी सम्मिलित हुए होंगे।

एस० टी० सी० बहुत सी चीजों का बाहर से आयात करता है और अपने देश में उनका वितरण करता है। इस सदन में यह प्रश्न कई बार उठाया गया है कि एस० टी० सी० द्वारा किसी चीज पर कितना मुनाफा कमाया जाये और उस चीज को किस दाम पर बेचा जाये। एस० टी० सी० किसी चीज पर 10 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमाता है, किसी चीज पर 20 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमाता है और किसी चीज पर 70 प्रतिशत तक मुनाफा कमाता है। 70 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमा कर जब वह उस चीज को किसी उद्योग को देता है, तो उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि उस उद्योग द्वारा बनाई गई चीज बहुत महगी बिकती है। हम निरन्तर इस बात का प्रयत्न करते है कि हमारे देश मे घरेलू इस्तेमाल की चीजो का उत्पादन बढे और वे उपभोक्ता को उचित दाम पर मिलें। लेकिन जब एस० टी० सी० 70 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमा कर किसी चीज को उद्योग को देता है, तो उससे बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुयें भी बाजार में मंहगी बिकती हैं। मै चाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे मे स्थिति स्पष्ट करें। स्टेनलेस स्टील के बारे मे भी छोटे उद्योग वालों को माल मिलने के बारे में शिकायत है, इसे आप दूर करें।

आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि एस० टी० सी० सल्फर पर हाइएस्ट मुनाफा कमा रहा है। कुछ कैमिकल्स के बारे में सरकार ने यह व्यवस्था कर रखी है कि चूंकि देश में उनका उत्पादन भारी मात्रा में होता है, इसलिये विदेशों में उनके आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कंट्रोल पालिसी 1972-73, के वाल्यूम 1, पेज 199 पर "कैमिकल्स, दि इम्पोर्ट आफ विच विल नाट बी एलाउड" के अन्तर्गत एल्युमिनियम फासफाइड भी आता है। लेकिन "कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री न्यूज" नामक पत्रिका के एपेंडिक्स के पेज 6 पर बताया गया है कि कितना एल्युमिनियम फासफाइड बाहर से मगाया गया। उस मे क्वांटिटी 40.0 एम० टन और उसकी कीमत 411 हजार रुपये दी गई है। यद्यपि देश मे एल्यूमिनियम फासफाइड का उत्पादन भारी मात्रा मे होता है, लेकिन फिर भी किसी कम्पनी विशेष के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा उसको निर्यात किया जाता रहा है। मै उस कम्पनी का नाम बता सकता हू। उस कम्पनी का नाम डेनिनिया (आई) लिमिटेड है और उसको जी० डी० आर० से 9950 किलोग्राम एल्युमिनियम फासफाइड जिसकी कीमत लगभग एक लाख रुपये है, मगाने की अनुमति दी गई। यह कैमिकल हमारे देश में काफी पैदा हो रहा है और उसको बाहर भेजा जा सकता है। लेकिन यहा पर माल डम्प हो रहा है फिर भी किसी फर्म को लाभ पहुचाने के लिये उसको बाहर से मगाया जा रहा है। मत्री महोदय, उत्तर देते समय बतायें कि इस प्रकार की धांधली में किन लोगो का हाथ है।

बंगाल में फाइबर रोप इंडस्ट्री को उसका रा मैटीरियल-सिसल एंड मैनिला फाइबर नहीं मिल रहा है, जिसके कारण वह इंडस्ट्री सफर कर रही है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि उसमें काम करने वाले हजारों मजदूरों के सामने बेरोजगारी का संकट खड़ा हो गया है।

काटन, चमड़ा और फाइबर रोप आदि उद्योगों के लिये रा मैटीरियल की शार्टेज के कारण आन्तरिक व्यापार से सम्बन्धित उन छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज मे गिरावट आई है। मै आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने टी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में चर्चा की है। मैं उसमें विस्तार से नही जाना चाहता हू। लेकिन पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी, 1971-72 की 28वी रिपोर्ट मे बताया गया है कि चाय बागान मे फारेनर्स द्वारा जो एनक्रोचमेंट की गई है, सरकार उसको समाप्त करने मे असफल रही है। सरकार चाय बागान के सम्बन्ध मे कोई सुनिश्चित नीति निर्धारित नही कर पाई है। मीलिंग के बारे मे कोई स्पष्ट नीति या विचार-धारा न होने के कारण चाय-बागान के मालिको ने चालीस पचास बरस पुरानी टी बुशिज के स्थान पर नया प्लान्टेशन नही किया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि हमारे इतने बडे उद्योग को हानि पहुच रही है और उसमें काफी गिरावट आई है। हमारी चाय की क्वालिटी गिरी है। मै चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस उद्योग की ओर ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

खादी ग्रामोद्योग के कर्मचारियों को ठीक वेतनमान नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन लोगों की न्यूनतम मांगों की पूर्ति की जाये और उन्हें ठीक वेतन दिये जायें, ताकि खादी तथा अन्य लघु उद्योगों का विलेज इंडस्ट्री के रूप में उत्थान हो। वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का शोषण बन्द हो।

एक्सपोर्ट्स में हमारे असफल रहने का एक कारण यह है कि कई बार हमारे देश में क्वालिटी की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और हम क्वालिटी में पिछड़ जाते हैं। इसी कारण श्रीलंका और बर्मा को हमारे देश में मसालो और चिल्लीज व ओनियन का निर्यात घट गया है। हमारे निर्यात में लाखों रुपये की कमी हुई है। हम अपने देश से छोटी छोटी किन्तु कई वस्तुए निर्यात कर सकते हैं, उदाहरण के लिये राकफास्फेट, पापीहस्क को भी निर्यात किया जा सकता है। इनसे भी करोडों रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सकती है।

हमारी ठीक क्वालिटी हो और हम ठीक क्वांटिटी मे समय पर सामान दे सकें। इसका विचार जरूरी है। इस के साथ साथ हमारा जो शिपमेंट मे बहुत ज्यादा टाइम लगता है वह कम हो। कांडला जो व्यापार क्षेत्र है वहा हमारे व्यापारी आ कर के व्यापार करने मे हिचक अनुभव करते है। उस की तरफ माननीय मन्त्री जी देखें कि उन की क्या कठिनाई है? हमारा निर्यात व्यापार बढ़े और आयात और निर्यात मे एक सन्तुलन पैदा हो जिस से हम अपनी पूंजी बढ़ा सकें। निर्यात अधिकतम हो और आन्तरिक आवश्यकता की वस्तुएं जो है हम अधिक से अधिक अपने यहा उत्पादन कर के उन की पूर्ति करें। देश के अन्दर जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं है जिन के कारण हमें आयात करना पड़ता है उन की पूर्ति हम अपने यहा करें जिस से आयात से कमी हो। अपने यहा जो इस प्रकार के काम करने वाले लोग है उन के मन में किसी प्रकार की हिचक न हो और वह देश के व्यापार को सक्षम बनाने में तत्पर हों। इन तमाम बातों की ओर मन्त्री महोदय ध्यान दे, यही मुझे निवेदन करना है। मै चाहूगा कि आर्थिक स्वायत्तता या स्वावलम्बन के लिए व्यापार मन्त्रालय अधिक प्रभावी ठोस कदम उठावे जिससे कि हमारा अर्थतन्त्र सुदृढ हो सके।

श्री माधोराम शर्मा (करनाल) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स की डिमाड्स को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खडा हुआ हू। अभी पिछले दिनो इसी मार्च की 9 तारीख को सूत के बारे मे एक कण्ट्रोल आर्डर जारी किया गया था और उस की वजह से जो खड्डी के काम करने वाले हैं उन को बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ हुई है।

15 hrs.

[Shri K N Tiwray *in the Chair.*]

मैं हरियाने के पानीपत क्षेत्र से आता हू जहा पर कि 16 और 18 हजार के बीच मे खड्डिया है और उन खड्डियों पर काम करने वालो को एकदम इस सूत के कण्ट्रोल के बाद जो तकलीफ हुई और सूत मिलना बन्द हो गया, सूत पर ब्लैक हो गया, उस से उस इण्डस्ट्री को आज बड़ी भारी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़

रहा है। काफी वर्कर उस से बेकार हो गए हैं। इस से पहले सूत मिलती था। महंगाई उस की जरूर थी। लेकिन हर खड्डी वाला सूत बाजार से खरीदकर अपना काम चला लेता था। दूसरी जगहों की तरह पानीपत में खड्डी का काम बहुत ज्यादा बड़े आदमियों के हाथ में नही है। बल्कि बहुत से लोगों की एक एक दो दो चारचार खड्डियां है जो रोजाना या दूसरे तीसरे दिन बाजार से सूत ले कर और बुनाई का काम कर के गुजारा करते है। उस काम से वह अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते है। लेकिन एकादम सूत के महंगा होने से और इस कण्ट्रोल के बाद उन पर जो मुश्किल आई, अभी एक महीना हो गया उस का हल नही निकला और वह बेकार हुए चले जा रहे है। इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह उन को सूत दिलाने के लिए कोई उपाय करे। मुश्किल की कोई बात नही है। पानीपत का जो खड्डी का काम हैं वहा पर चद्दरें खेस और टपेस्ट्री वगैरह इस किस्म की चीजे बनती है। बरीक काउण्ट का सूत पानीपत वालों को नही चाहिए और न ही उन्हे बम्बई या मद्रास से बारीक सूत मगा कर देने की जरूरत है। वह सूत हरयाने के अन्दर, दिल्ली के अन्दर और पजाब की मिलों मे ही बनता है। वही से वह सूत उन को मिल सकता है। लेकिन एक महीने के अन्दर जब तक एक किलो सूत भी उन को सप्लाई नही हो सका। जो डिमाण्ड टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को भेजी भी है वहां से बहुत कम एलाटमेंट हुआ है और वह सूत भी अभी तक नही पहुचा। यह कितनी दिक्कत की बात है।

उसी स्टेट के अन्दर मिलने वाला था दिल्ली जो हरयाने के नजदीक है, उस की मिलों से मिलने वाला सूत और उस का इन्त-जाम करने में एक महीने से भी ज्यादा समय लग जाय और इण्डस्ट्री के गरीब मजदूर परेशान हों, यह एक बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि इस इन्तजाम करने के अन्दर कितनी खामी और कितनी लापरवाही इस्तेमाल में लाई जा रही है और किस तरीके से उन्हें परेशान किया जा रहा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस चीज को अपने ध्यान मे लाए और जल्दी से जल्दी उस इण्डस्ट्री में जो लोग तबाह हो रहे है जिन की खड्डिया बन्द होती चली जा रही हैं उन को सूत देने का बन्दोबस्त करे ताकि वह उस का पूरा फायदा उठा सके और अपने रोजगार को पूरे तरीके से चला सके। यह चीज जो मुझे सूत के बारे में कहनी थी।

दूसरी चीज एक और कहना चाहता हू। अभी इण्डस्ट्री की बात हुई। मैं इण्डस्ट्री के बारे से बहुत कुछ तो नही जानता। लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ मे कभी नही आई। छोटी सी चीज है। मैं एक मिसाल के तौर पर बताता हू। बहुत से लोगों को शहरों में स्टील का कोटा एलाट होता है। मामूली चद्दरें होती हैं और उन चद्दरों से वह बाल्टी और ट्रक वगैरह बनाते है। कण्ट्रोल से उस का एलाटमेंट किया जाता है। जिस आदमी को वह कण्ट्रोल के भाव पर मिलता है बहुत कम लोग है उन में से जो उसे बनाते है। ज्यादातर वह उसे ब्लैक मे बेचते हैं और मजदूर ब्लैक में खरीद कर उस से बाल्टी या ट्रंक बनाते हैं। वह भी उसे बाजार

[श्री भानोराम शर्मा]

में बेचते हैं और जिस को हम कण्ट्रोल के भाव चद्दरें देते हैं वह भी मजदूरों से ही बनवा कर बाजार में बेचते हैं। खरीदार को उसी महंगे भाव पर वह चीजें मिलती हैं जिस भाव पर कि उस को ब्लैक में चद्दर खरीद कर उस से बाल्टियां या ट्रंक तैयार करने वालों से मिलती हैं। तो कन्ज्यूमर को तो उस का कोई फायदा नही है। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम इस तरह से रामैटीरियल कुछ लोगों को ज्यादा मोटा होने के लिए, ज्यादा पैसा उन के पास जमा करवाने के लिए क्यों एलाटमेंट करते है? हम अगर गरीब आदमी को नही दे सकते और कन्ज्यूमर को उस का फायदा नही मिलता है तो गवर्नमेंट खुद उसे महंगे भाव पर बेचे और बजाय टैक्स लेने के बीच का जो फायदा है उसे अपने पास रखे। कन्ज्यूमर को उस का फायदा न हो और कुछ लोग बीच मे ब्लैक का पैसा उस मे से खाय, यह बात कुछ मेरी समझ में नही आती।

ऊन के बारे मे भी मैं कहना चाहता हू। शाडी यार्न जो आस्ट्रेलिया से इम्पोर्ट होता है लूधियाने के बड़े बडे कारखानेदार उस का यही फायदा उठाते है कि अपने लम्बे लम्बे कोटे उन्होंने दिए हुए है जिस मे से बहुत थोडा माल अपने कारखानों मे वह इस्तेमाल करते हैं और बहुतों ने तो बिलकुल फर्जी कारखाने का पास रखा हुआ है, कोटा आया और उन्होंने उसे ब्लैक मे बेच दिया। तो जो उन का माल तैयार करने वाले है वह उस से माल खरीद कर बाहर एक्सपोर्ट भी करते है और यहा पर भी वह उस माल को बेचते हैं। उस का नतीजा यह है कि वे लोग जिन के बड़े बड़े कोटे बंधे हुए हैं बीच में ब्लैक का पैसा खाते हैं और आराम से बैठ कर मौज उड़ाते हैं लेकिन वह गरीब आदमी जो खड्डी पर उस माल को बनाता है और कन्ज्यूमर को बेचता है उस को ब्लैक में खरीदना पड़ता है और ब्लैक में खरीदने के बाद जब वह उस से माल तैयार कर के बेचता है तो कन्ज्यूमर को वह महगे भाव पर मिलता है। तो यह इस तरह से जो कोटे बाधने का काम है कम से कम मेरी समझ मे नही आया कि इस मे क्या फायदा है? जो आप कोटा देते है अगर उस से कन्ज्यूमर को सस्ते भाव पर चीज न मिले तो बडे-बडे मिल वालो को यह कोटा बाध कर देना और उन के पास ब्लैक का पैसा जमा करवाना, इस से क्या फायदा है? इस पालिसी मे कोई तबदीली आना चाहिये ताकि आम आदमी उन चीजों को सस्ते दामो पर खरीद सके। मैं जानता हू लोगों ने एक एक नही कई कई फर्मे बना रखी है। बहुत से लोगो ने इंसपेक्टरों से मिलकर के फर्मों के नाम रखे हुए है। कारखाने उनके आठ-आठ साल से नही लगे और आठ-आठ साल मे वे उन्ही कारखानों के नाम से कोटा लेकर हर साल उसे ब्लैक मे बेच रहे है। ऐसी एक नही सैकड़ों मिसालें मिल सकती है। अगर यह हाल हो तो आप गरीब आदमी को किस तरह से सस्ती चीजें दे सकते हैं? आप यह जो सोचते हैं कि कीमतें कम आये, वह कीमतें किस तरह से कम आ सकती है? कीमते कम तभी होंगी कि जो कोटा गवर्नमेन्ट उनको सस्ते दामो पर देती है उसका जो माल बनता है, वह

भी मुनासिब कीमतों पर भाम इस्तेमाल करने वालों को मिले—वरना इसका कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है ।

भाज भापने सूत पर कन्ट्रोल किया है—ठीक है । कीमत बढ़ रही थीं, कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए था और मुनासिब तरीके पर होना चाहिये था और मैं समझता हूं कि उस पर मुनासिब तरीके से भमल भी होगा । लेकिन भगर ठीक तरीके से भमल नही हुआ तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा । जब लोग देखेंगे कि सूत पर ब्लैक-मार्केट है, लोग भफसरान को पैसा देकर फर्जी कोटा बनवा लेंगे और उसका इस्तेमाल खुद नहीं करेंगे । हर महीने कोटे की गाठो को लेकर ब्लैक में छोटे छोटे लोगों को, जिनके पास एक या दो खड्डिया है, ब्लैक में बेच देगें । इस तरह से बिना माल बनाये फायदा उठा लेंगे । इसलिये जब तक भाप डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर ठीक तरह से भमल नही करायेंगे, ईमानदारी से लोगो के भन्दर कोटा डिस्ट्रीब्यूट नही होगा, तब तक इस कन्ट्रोल के फायदे के बजाय नुकसान होगा । . . .

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : जब तक चट्टोपाध्याय साहब मिलो को नही लेंगे, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक नही होगा ।

श्री माधो राम शर्मा : इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूं कि भापने सूत पर कन्ट्रोल कमी की वजह से किया है—,भच्छा किया है, लेकिन उसके मिलने में जो देरी हो रही है वह दूर होनी चाहिये । हरियाणा दिल्ली से दूर नहीं है, वहां पर सूत की मिलें भी हैं । पानीपत के भन्दर जो 16 हजार खड्डियां है, उन्होंने कभी भी बम्बई या मद्रास से सूत नहीं मंगाया, वहां के सूत से उनका काम चलता रहा है । भब भगर उन्हें एक महीना भी सूत नहीं मिला तो वे भपनी खड्डियों को बन्द करने पर मजबूर हो जायेंगे । ऐसी हालत मैं मेरी समझ से नहीं भाता कि हम किस तरह से इसके कन्ट्रोल को चला सकेंगे, किस तरह से इसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चल सकेगा ।

मुझे ये दिक्कत भापके सामने रखनी थीं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन पर ध्यान देंगे और जल्द से जल्द इस मुसीबत को दूर करने की कोशिश करेगे ।

श्री झारखण्ड राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, मैं भापका भाभारी हूं, भापने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिये थोडा समय दिया । मैं इस समय केवल एक विषय की तरफ भाप का, इस माननीय सदन का तथा सरकार का ध्यान भाकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । देश का जो सब से प्राचीन लघु उद्योग है, जिसे हैडलूम के नाम से पुकारा जाता है, तथा भब जिसमे पावर लूम भी जोड दिया गया है—यह कितना विशाल है, इसकी कल्पना भाप इस बात से कर सकते है—"कृषि मे लगे हुए व्यक्तियो के बाद हमारे देश की सब से बडी जनसख्या इस उद्योग मे लगी हुई है ।" भाज लगभग दो करोड व्यक्ति इससे रोटी कमाते है । उत्तर प्रदेश के 40 लाख भादमी इससे भपनी भाजीविका भर्जित करते है । यह एक ऐसा उद्योग है जो करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा भर्जित करता है, लाखो भादमियों को रोजगार देता है—ऐसे उद्योग के प्रति भब तक के पिछले 25 वर्षों में हमारी सरकार की नीति बिल्कुल उपेक्षापूर्ण और सौतेली मां जैसी

[श्री झारखंडे राय] :

रही है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के आजमगढ़ जिले मे, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के 16 पिछड़े हुए जिलो मे से एक है, इस समय 40 हजार हैंडलूम्ज हैं, जिनमे से 30 हजार बन्द पडी हुई हैं। 4 हजार पावर-लूम्ज हैं, जिनमें से 3200 बन्द हो गई है। डेढ लाख आदमी भुखमरी के कागार पर खडे हैं। यह स्थिति क्यो पैदा हुई ?

माननीय चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने 9 मार्च को इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि सूत का पूरा कन्ट्रोल सरकार अपने हाथ मे लेगी और उसका वितरण करेगी। तीन-चार दिन के बाद यानी 12-13 तारीख तक मिलो से सूत निकलना बन्द हो गया, लेकिन जो सूत मार्केट मे जा चुका है, उस से 10-12 दिनो तक हिन्दुस्तान मे—हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल मे, अन्य भागो मे, काम चलता रहा, लेकिन जब 27-28 तारीख को स्थानीय अधिकारियो ने लोकल-स्टाक भी अपने हाथ में ले लिया तो छोटी-छोटी खड्डियो को भी सूत मिलना बन्द हो गया। अब तक इस सदन मे इस बात की आवाज उठाई जाती रही थी कि सूत का दाम बेहद बढता जा रहा है, दिसम्बर, 1971 के बाद सूत के दामो मे जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वह दुगुनी से भी ज्यादा हुई है, इस पर कन्ट्रोल किया जाय। लेकिन अब इस बात का हाहाकार मचा हुआ है कि सूत मिलता ही नही है, किसी भी दाम पर सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। सूत के बढते हुए दामो का अब सवाल नही है, अब तो सूत के मिलने या न मिलने का प्रश्न है। उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, बस्ती, आजमगढ़, फैजाबाद जैसी जगहों पर किसी दाम पर सूत नहीं मिल रहा है, नतीजा यह है कि अगर यही स्थिति रही तो आप विश्वास मानिये, 10 दिनों के अन्दर सारे पावरलूम, हैंडलूम बन्द हो जायेंगे, लाखो आदमी भुखमरी के शिकार होंगे और वह बेकारी जो पहले ही भयावह रूप धारण किये खडी है और अब तक उसका कोई समाधान नहीं मिल पा रहा है, उस में और ज्यादा इजाफा हो जायेगा और वह स्थिति कितनी विस्फोटक होगी, आप उसकी कल्पना कर सकते हैं।

सरकार ने वितरण प्रणाली बनाये बिना सूत पर कन्ट्रोल कर लिया है—कन्ट्रोल करना जरूरी था, हम तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष वाले है, लेकिन वितरण प्रणाली बना कर सूत पर कन्ट्रोल करना चाहिये था। जो पुराना डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम था, वह भी भग हो गया और नया बना नही, नतीजा यह हुआ कि सूत का मिलना ही बन्द हो गया। मैं आपके सामने एक नजीर देना चाहता हू—उत्तर भारत मे सब से बडा पावरलूम का केन्द्र मऊनाथ भजन है जो आजमगढ जिले मे है। वहा पर 82 व्यापारी सूत का व्यापार करते थे, मिलों से सूत लेते थे और सब को दिया करते थे। अब उन की जगह सरकार ने 12 लाइसेंसीज एप्वाइन्ट किये हैं। कहा 82 और कहा 12—यह समाजवाद हो रहा है, यह तो मोनोपोलाइजेशन है। अगर 82 लोगो को दिया जाता तो थोडी-थोडी दाल-रोटी सब को मिलती, लेकिन उनकी जगह सारा व्यापार 12 आदमियो के हाथ मे चला गया। इसके अलावा इसमे एक शर्त यह दी गई है कि जिसकी 24 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा की बिक्री साल में होगी उस को लाइसेंसी बनायेंगे।

समाजवाद की बात और पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा, समाजवाद की चर्चा के आवरण में पूंजीपतियों को बढ़ावा, हर जगह जो पूंजीपति हैं उन को तरजीह और जो छोटे हैं उनको दबाया जा रहा है--यह समाजवाद की बात नहीं है, यह तो मामूली बुर्जुआ सिस्टम की नहीं है।

दाम की बात को लीजिये--आज सरकार ने 1972 में जो दाम थे उनको स्टण्डर्ड माना है। 1971 में बगला देश के स्वाधीनता सग्राम के बाद जो मनमाने दाम बढ़े, हिन्दुस्तान के मगरमच्छ सूत के व्यापारियों ने उस एक साल मे जो दाम बढ़ाये, उन बढे हुए दामों को आप ने स्टण्डर्ड माना है। यह घोर अन्याय है। पूरे उतर भारत से बुनकरों की माग थी कि 1971 के दिसम्बर मे जो दाम थे, उन को स्टण्डर्ड प्राइस माना जाये और उसी हिसाब से सूत मिले--चाही स्टेपल हो या रेशम हो, लेकिन सरकार ने 1972 वाले को माना, जो बहुत बढे हुए दाम हैं। पूजीपतियो ने लूट कर पैसे से अपने घर को भर लिया और सरकार ने उनकी मान लिया--यह अन्याय है।

इतना ही नहीं--आज देश में बिजली का संकट है, जिसकी वजह से भी दामों में इजाफ़ा हुआ है, यातायात के खर्चों का भी दामों पर असर पड़ा है, इन सब को जोड कर पावरलूम और हैण्डलूम को सूत मिलेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हू कि इस कुटीर उद्योग ने, जिसने अंग्रेजों का मुकाबला किया, ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का डटकर मुकाबला किया, बंगाल और पूर्वी उत्तर भारत में, वह उद्योग आज बिलकुल मौत के कगार पर खड़ा है।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं सुझाव के रूप में कि कंट्रोल तो हो गया अब वितरण की व्यवस्था बहुत जल्दी वार-फुटिंग पर की जाये। दूकानें ऐसी हों जहा पर काम का सूत मिले। सारी चीजें देखकर जिस स्थान पर जिस तरह के सूत की जरूरत है--वह रिकार्ड मौजूद है--उसी तरह का सूत उस स्थान पर मिलना चाहिए। यह न हो कि जहा पर 40 नम्बर का सूत चाहिए वहा पर 60 नम्बर का सूत दिया जाये और जहा पर 60 नम्बर का सूत चाहिए वहा पर 40 नम्बर का सूत दिया जाये--इससे दोनो जगह के कारोबार बन्द हो जायेंगे। इसलिए जिस काउन्ट का सूत जहा पर चाहिए उसी काउन्ट का सूत वहा पर मिले--ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि जनता का यह कारोबार मरने से बचे।

अन्त मे एक आग्रह और करना चाहता हू। मैं यू० पी० असेम्बली मे 16 साल तक कहता रहा हू और यहा भी जब कभी मौका मिला है तब कहा है और आज फिर कहना चाहता हू कि अगर हैंडलूम को बचाना है, अगर पावरलूम को बचाना है, बडे-बडे पूजीपतियो की चोट से, अगर इस उद्योग को बचाना है तो कुछ काउंटों का रिजर्वेशन हैंडलूम के लिए होना चाहिए और कुछ काउंटो का रिजर्वेशन पावरलूम के लिए होना चाहिए। यदि यह नही होगा तो सूती वस्त्र उद्योग इन कारीगरों को खा जायेंगे जैसे कि बाघ भेड़िया भी खाता है और मेमना भी खा जाता है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार बुनियादी तौर पर इस बात को मान ले कि कुछ काउन्टों का रिजर्वेशन हैंडलूम के लिए और कुछ

[श्री शारदांद राय]

का रिजर्वेशन पावरलूम के लिए होना चाहिए ताकि कम्पिटीशन मे यह जिन्दा रह सकें और उनके बाल बच्चों की भी दाल रोटी चल सके।

धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I propose only a very short intervention, to clarify a few points that have been raised by the hon. friends. All the Members who spoke earlier, had been very kind to the Commerce Ministry by and large and I am happy to note that there are quite a few complimentary remarks.

Only Dr. Pandeya was saying that the export performance shown during the past ten months of the financial year 1972-73, may not be kept up and ultimately, we may not achieve the target. Some points raised by him are not factually correct. It is only in that context that I would like to make a few corrections. It is true that during the first year of the Fourth Plan, though we have targetted for a rate of growth of 7%, we were able to achieve only 5·8% on the average compounded growth. But, in 1972-73, if you take the first ten months, April to January, our export performance is to the tune of Rs. 1557 crores, which over the comparable period of 1971-72 is more than 22% increase. We would never like to give an impression that for the financial year 1972-73, we are going to achieve a rate of growth of 22%. After all, the target was 7%. There is a compound rate deficit to the level of 1·2% and this rate of increase of 22%, we hope, will compensate for the 5·8%. Ultimately, we will be able to perform to the level of 7% when we take the first four years of the Fourth Plan. We do not make a tall claim that this 2% increase will be maintained all through. There are certain limiting factors and the rate of growth may not be to the extent of 22%.

When this note of pessimism was made by a few hon. Members, there was a tendency on thir part to forget some of the remarkable progress made in many of the important fields. In the case of jute, 1971-72 was an unusual year. We never expected that in 1972-73 we will be achieving the target and we never expected that we will be keeping to that level. We are not very unhappy over what has happened. Even when we mention the figure of Rs. 1557 crores that has been achieved in the first 10 months or we are hopeful to mention that we are confident that the figure of Rs. 1760 crores target will be achieved, it is not done with any sense of complacency. We are, every day, trying to improve upon what is prevailing and export progress is a constant exercise going on in the Ministry of Commerce.

It may be true that in the engineering goods, our performance is not up to the market. Whenever there are any constructive criticisms, we are quite prepared to take them and take corrective measures also.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय मैने जो कुछ भी कहा है आकडों के आधार पर कहा है। सरकार की जो रिपोर्ट है उसी को पढ़कर मैंने कहा है, अपनी तरफ से कुछ भी नही कहा है। आप अपनी रिपोर्ट देखें।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I will make only a short intervention and I am not yet through it.

I hope, the hon. Members will agree that during the first part of 1972, we were functioning under great strains and, naturally, these limiting factors are showing in the performance of 1972-73 also. In the case of engineering goods which are non-traditional items, it will be the endeavour of the Ministry, of the Government of India, to see that more and more of non-traditional items are exported. For quite a long time, our exports were based on agricultural commodities or primary raw materials. It is only if we are able to have more of value added to our exports that the situation will improve. That is the

ideal situation we are trying to achieve. But that does not mean that we should ignore our traditional items also. One of our traditional items is jute which will not be to the level of 1971-72 but it is better than that of 1970-71.

In the case of tea, there were quite a few criticisms about it. Tea is a beverage. In international market, tea exports, have reached a point of saturation. The trend among younger generation is to switch over from tea to other modern and different beverages. (*Interruptions*) Some say, it is soft drinks; there may be tendency for hard drinks also. All the same, the fact remains that the consumption of tea is not showing a steep rise, if not already stagnant. But in that stagnant export market, the Indian tea has really picked up. We have never suffered because of other strains that remain on the international field.

In 1972, our export was one of the highest during the past 5 years. We are trying hard to hold on to the international market. In the last FAO Conference on Tea, our delegates were able to persuade other participants to see that Indian tea keeps the supremacy or dominant position in the international market.

I do agree with the hon. Members when they mentioned a few points about modernisation. It is true that quite a few planters are not giving due attention to the modernisation or re-plantation. We are attending to this problem and soon we will be able to show some good results, specially in the case of sick tea estates.

Coming to coffee, in 1971-72, our export was only to the tune of Rs. 22 crores. In 1972-73, we have already achieved the target of Rs. 33 crores. A few friends were asking us how the internal price of coffee has gone up. It is obvious that when we make a hectic attempt to improve our exports, naturally, it will have reflection on the international market also. In this particular period of gap when there are certain developments in the International Coffee Council, Indian Coffee is making a really good effort to see that we have a hold in the market. Our position has improved.

I would like to mention two important items. I am not sure whether I will be able to agree with Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya about cashew. In cashew, in 1970-71 our export was only to the tune of Rs. 55 crores. In 1971-72, it went up to Rs. 61·3 crores which was a good record. In 1972-73, we have not only exceeded the previous record but have also established a very high level, Rs. 65 crores. I do not know how Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya was giving that figure. I am prepared to check up. But this is a fact. Even if something has gone wrong in the Report, I stand by my figures....

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I referred to the Economic Survey.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This fact remains. If a correction is to be made, it may not be in what I said but in the Report that was printed.

In regard to marine export also, it has to be mentioned that, in 1961, this was almost a new venture. It was only Rs. 4 crores and in 1971-72 we had increased it 11-fold; is went up to Rs. 44·5 crores. In 1972-73, I am happy to inform this August House, we have gone beyond Rs. 58 crores and, quite hopefully, during the next two or three years, we may be crossing even the Rs. 100 crore mark. This is a field where we have earned hard currency and given employment and higher prosperity to the poor fishermen on the coasts of our country.

There is a Cut Motion from the hon. Member, Shri Janardhanan, about the alleged import of rubber. He was mentioning that in his speech also. I take this opportunity to mention a few words about rubber. By the normal standards, we may not call natural rubber as an export item, but it has to be remembered that, three years back, we were importing rubber. This year, our production is 1,13,000 tonnes. Because the production of natural rubber increased and the consumption of

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natural rubber did not come up to the expectation, there was a glut in the market. Three or four years back, as I said, we were importing natural rubber, but now we have surplus in natural rubber. Last year, we took measures, because of the glut in the market, to see that import of natural rubber was banned. But there was a small lacuna or discrepancy in that. Some of our tyre manufacturers were exporting tyres and as an import entitlement they were getting natural rubber which was considered as a raw material for tyre manufacturers. When this lacuna was noticed, we took measures to see that it was completely banned. Recently a notification has been issued, and I can assure the hon. Member that, from now on, until we have a situation where we have deficit in natural rubber, import of natural rubber will be completely banned.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: What about synthetic rubber ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There is a plant in Rai Bareli which is producing more than 30,000 tonnes per year. This has been in existence for so many years, and our requirements are being met. Synthetic rubber of the type we are producing in Rai Bareli is not imported. There is a special type of synthetic rubber which is not a replacement for natural rubber and which is used by tyre units; the tyre units cannot function without that type of synthetic rubber. This type of special synthetic rubber which is imported is not a replacement for natural rubber. It will never affect the natural rubber market in the country. This comes to only 4,000 or 5,000 tonnes. (*Interruptions*)

About purchase, the hon. Member knows it very well that the STC is making its best effort to see that the quota is removed. Over and above that, we have given a loan of Rs. 2·5 crores to the Kerala Government so that the Kerala Government machinery can also be geared up for purchase of natural rubber. I hope it is functioning well.

Some criticisms were made by the hon. Member. It is about leather. Our main competitors in this field were Brazil and Argentina. Because these countries took measures to ban the export of semi-finished leather goods, we had an unusually booming export market. In the beginning it was found to be rather encouraging, but, later we found that this unusual export of semi-finished leather is ultimately doing harm to the cobblers and the shoe-makers and the foot-wear industry. When this unhealthy trend was noticed, as early as 14th December, 1972 the semi-finished leather export was canalised through STC. This was a mere regulatory and disciplining measures. I do not make out the point that just by canalisation, all the problems will be solved. This was to institute regulation and discipline in its particular operation. As mentioned earlier in this House, it is our intention to reduce the export of semi-finished leather as much as possible because the value added from semi-finished to finished is 2 : 3. Last year we had in export of Rs. 84 crores and this year we are having an export of Rs. 164 crores. Our intention is not to have this unusual rise in exports. We would like to have more of finished leather exports and in fact, leather goods, to go as exports. We are taking all necessary measures like incentives for finished goods exports and disincentives for semi-finished exports and these measures are being taken promptly and without any delay.

I will conclude by saying that our traditional items especially the agro-based commodities have performed well and to that extent, our farmers and ryots deserve congratulations. But, we are not going to be complacent by that fact alone because more and more of non-traditional items and more and more of finished goods exports and more and more of value added is the aim of the country as well as the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry.

I compliment the new energetic Minister, Prof. Chattopadhyaya and his able colleague who are striving hard to increase the exports and minimise the imports as far as possible, because, that is the only way of increasing the national wealth.

The Commerce Ministry, if it goes hand in hand with the Industrial Development Ministry, I feel, sure, that the commerce and trade in this country will be augmented to a very great extent.

One hon. friend suggested that the import and export business should be nationalised. I feel that it is as good as nationalised. Most of the exports are channelised through Export Promotion Councils for different commodities and imports are canalised through STC and MMTC.

I find that the import of certain chemicals has to be reviewed again. If you look to the list of the articles allowed to be imported, item No. 55 is Dodocyl Benzene. It is required for detergent manufacture. They are importing this to the tune of lakhs of tonnes everv year. It can be manufactured in India in the refineries. A project of the Government of India is lying, I think, for the last three years with the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals. This material is required for the manufacture of detergents. Every year the detergent production is increasing as the Government's policy is to reduce the use of edible oils for manufacture of soap. So, I request the Minister concerned to see that this Dodocyl Benzene scheme is immediately implemented and the imports of this raw material are reduced as far as possible. There are certain items which are not entirely canalised by STC but which are arranged through the STC. For example, there is the items OTS—Orthotonylene Sulphanamide. There are units which are capable of meeting the needs of this country. In spite of it the import of OTS is allowed. I don't understand why this import should be allowed.

Cinopyridine is a chemical for the manufacture of A vitamin and certain other vitamins. The import was banned for more than a year. STC is thinking to buy 100 metric tonnes of Cinopyridine from America or other countries. It is necessary to import this. Of course, so far as distribution is concerned, it is distributed to monopolists who are in this trade for years together. It is my request that this should be given to small-scale units. Small-scale units should be encouraged. In respect of newcomers, the plea that is advanced is: What is your performance ? We will give you according to performance. Since there is no performance, they don't get. Performance cannot be given unless they get the raw material and therefore, I request that this position may kindly be reviewed and necessary steps taken in this direction. There are small-scale units which have invested lakhs of rupees. If they are denied the supply of Cinopyridine it is impossible for them to develop their industry. This is something which should be reviewed. I therefore request the hon. Minister of Commerce to do the needful in the matter.

About polyethelene powder the small-scale manufacturers do not get this and their factories are closed. It is because it is given to largescale people. Smallscale industries deserve consideration at the hands of the hon. Minister, both hon. Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Industrial Development.

When the Prime Minister visited U.P. a deputation met her and she promised them that she will give sympathetic consideration to the needs of the small scale industries. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to do the needful in the matter.

So far as yarn is concerned many people have expressed their anxiety in regard to the supply of yarn. There are three sectors handloom, powerloom and cotton mills. It is the handloom which deserve the maximum of consideration from our hands. It gives employment to thousnds of villagers. There are so many agriculturists who are without work and in their off-season they weave cloth. They should be given all encouragement. Preferential supply of yarn should be given to these people and

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the handloom sector should be given all consideration. Also equal consideration may be given to the powerlooms also. Powerloom is not a big industry. Several State Governments have encouraged handloom weavers to convert them into powrlooms to increase production. There are two lakhs of powerlooms in the country. Some of them are lying idle since the last one month due to shortage of yarn. There were assurances given in the House that all yarn will be taken over by the Government and distribution will be entirely in the hands of Government. For three weeks no action was taken. The result was, the merchants hoarded lakhs of bales of this yarn and it is sold now at exorbitant prices. Fictious names of weavers are entered and these bales issued to them. The sale of this unauthorised yarn should be stopped immediately. The cooperative spinning mills are manufacturing yarn for the consumer members. They should be treated as a sort of composite mills. The yarn produced by the cooperative spinning mills should be given to the members only and should not be taken over into the pool system. This is my request.

I think the figures in the Textile Commissioner's office regarding the production of yarn will have to be reviewed. They say that only 3 per cent of fine counts of yarn 60s and above is manufactured in the country. This is not correct. If you look to the figures of 1972, you will find that 9 per cent of fine counts of 60s is produced in the country. It is true that Tamil Nadu was producing the maximum quantity of fine counts. But along with Tamil Nadu, Ahmedabad and Bombay textile mills are also producing some percentage of fine counts of yarn. This yarn has altogether disappeared from the market. What have the merchants in the trade done ? They have issued fictitious bills in different names to different powerloom and handloom factories. The bales are lying in the godown. Some State Governments have taken steps to confiscate and seize the yarn. But still lakhs of bales are lying with the merchants in some hidden godowns. This yarn is not going to come under the pool system. It may be sold in the black market.

The shortage of yarn cannot be cleared in a very short time. I know it will take some time. But what are the powerlooms and handlooms going to do ? On the powerloom there is a restriction that where they are lienced to use cotton yarn, they are *not* allowed to use nylon, viscose or rayon yarn, I would request Government to review this and see if diversification can be allowed for three months, so that if they cannot got cotton yarn, at least they should be allowed to use nylon, viscose or rayon yarn, that is man-made yarn. The Prices of this yarn have also gone up. The spinners have entered into a voluntary agreement with the actual users, but they do not implement it. When it suits them they implement it: When the bazar prices are down, they dump the quota on the actual users ; when the prices are up, they sell their quota of 50 percent elsewhere.

The Tariff Commission had submitted a report in 1970 under which the prices of nylon and viscose yarn were to be fixed. I do not know why Government have still not implemented that report, Weavers feel that it is the pressure put on the Government that is preventing Government from accepting and implementing this report about the price structure of nylon and viscose yarn, I urge upon the Minister to review this position and implement the price structure recommended by the Tariff Commission.

With these words, I support the Demands. I would request the Minister to see that the distribution system of cotton yarn to weavers, handloom and powerloom, is implemented as immediately as possible and their grievances minimised as far as possible.

*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Mr Chairman, Sir while speaking on the Demands of the ministry of Commerce I will confine myself to the problems of the Handloom and other village/cottage industries. Many of the previous speakers have highlighted

*The orginal speech was delivered in Bengali.

the shortage of yarn in the handloom industry and as such I will not dwell upon it in detail excepting to stress how it affects the poor weavers.

Sir, as has already been pointed out, there is an acute shortage of yarn that is supplied to the handloom weavers and there is also a great disparity in the price of yarn in different zones in the country. I submit that an all India price should be fixed for cotton yarn so that the weavers in one part may not be handicapped in competing with the weavers in another part due to higher prices of yarn. The handloom weavers of West Bengal have sometimes to pay as much as Rs. 100 more for cotton yarn as compared to their counterparts in Bombay. This is very unjust. As in the case of coal and steel, Government should fix an all India price for yarn also as otherwise some States will enjoy the advantage of the location of production. The weavers in West Bengal should get yarn at the same price at which it is available in Bombay, Punjab or Haryana. Only then they will be able to enter upon a fair and equal competition with the weavers of other States.

Now, Sir, I will draw the attention of the Government to the problems of the village and cottage industries with particular emphasis on the Brass and Bell-metal industry. These industries are facing serious problems in matters of finance, production techniques, marketing, organisation and competition from the large scale organised sector of the industry. These old established village industries are in a serious financial crisis. There were at one time 72 Brass and Bell-metal industries in Bengal but I do not know how many of them have survived to this day. There have been a rapid fall in their number. Moreover, their technique of production is antiquated and the machinery used by them is very old and obsolete. They need modernisation. The Government should come to their rescue with well formulated plans and schemes to help them survive. Otherwise they will soon become extinct. The few industries that have managed to survive to this day have done so due to some initiative and efforts of their own. The Government has done precious little to help them. The cost of their production is going up steadily. The price of the raw material used by these industries have gone sky high. The price of brass has gone up to Rs. 15 to 16 per kg. The price of copper has gone up much higher. These industries just does not have the necessary capital to survive against such heavy odds. Sir, as you are aware, the village brass and bell-metal industry has a very close connection with the local village life. Their business prospers at the time of village festivities and fairs. In the non-festive season their business slumps and there is terrible depression. For about six months in a year they have to close down production and the artisans face starvation. At this point the big business men step in and exploit them. They purchase their ware at extremely low prices and sell them elsewhere at a high price thereby making huge profits at the cost of the poor village artisan who is deprived of his rightful gains.

The Nationalised Banks and the STC can play an important role in helping these small producers. The banks should grant loans to them, and their products should also be purchased by such Government agencies during the slack season at just prices. This will help them to continue in production without fear of exploitation and starvation. The Government can also encourage the forming of village cooperatives. These cooperative societies can be advaced loans to promote production and marketing. The various Government emporia should come forward to buy the products of these village artisans so that during the time of depression they may survive.

Today this old established village industry is facing a stiff competition from other large scale industries like the aluminium, steel, glass and pottery. So, a proper plan

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on the part of the Government is needed to ameliorate the various difficulties and problems faced by this industry, so that they may stand up to the challenge. I do not know whether the Government has any such comprehensive scheme or plan to help this decaying industry to survive. The STC has an important role to play in the marketing of their products. If the STC buys their products, then the trade can hope to have an assured market. The STC should endeavour to export these artistic products of the small sector to our neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Ceylon etc. where they are likely to have a favourable market. Lastly, Sir, I will urge upon the Government to reduce the sales tax and Railway Freight on the goods of this industry. The Sales tax structure should be rationalised. At present the Sales tax is so fixed that the price of the finished product goes up 3 to 4 times. There is multiple sales tax. The raw materials like brass, copper, zinc etc. are taxed every time they are sold. When these reach the small manufacturer, the price becomes considerably higher due to the repeated taxes. Then the finished products are again taxed. This results in rendering the cost of the small manufacturer too uneconomical to compete. I submit, Sir, that sales tax may be charged on the raw material used by these industries only once. There should not be any further tax on the finished product. This will make the cost of the finished product attractive and competitive. Government should also supply the raw materials like copper, zinc, brass etc. to these industries at a fixed price and on preferential basis. The railway freight on the movement of the products of these industries should also be reduced considerably.

Sir, I am sure, if the Government implements the above suggestions it will go a long way in rehabilitating and revitalising this age old village industry which is facing extinction today.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Just now I have heard the views of the hon. Deputy Minister who intervened in the debate and I am really pleased that he tried to explain the position of some commodities so far as his Ministry is concerned. While intervening the Deputy Minister very pleasantly skipped over to say a few words on the largest export earner, jute. It is not my concern who will be replying on which subject but at least it was expected that jute being 20 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned by our country, it was expected the hon. Minister will deal adequately with this aspect of the situation. After jute next comes tea. Both jute and tea industries, two industries in the hands of the Ministry of Commerce, Department of Commerce of the Government of India have a sad tale to tell. I must say that both these industries have all the melancholy that Greek tragedies have.

16 hrs.

Firstly, the annual export in the Jute industry, as I said, is of the value of more than Rs. 300 crores. It is as nearly as 20% or a little more than the total exports made in all items and in all commodities. But, actually, the growers of jute do not get a fair price. It was discussed and raised on a number of occasions in this august House that the growers—the producers must be given certain incentives. They must be given a fair price for the jute which they produce so that they can produce more and more jute and the Government of India, in return, may earn more foreign exchanges. Hardly there is any mechanism by which even this minimum price is given to the jute growers in this country. Jute is grown in huge quantity in the areas beginning from Andhra, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Manipur—all these eastern States—and jute-growers, the poor people, are giving the greatest value just like gold in this country. And these people are not being considered even to have the minimum support price for jute. They are not even being considrered to have the benefit of what they are giving to the Government in return.

Sir, in 1971, in this House, I raised a discussion that at least a minimum support

price of jute should be declared by Government and it should be nothing less than Rs. 200 a quintal. But, with the price hike in the corresponding commodity, it should be nothing less than Rs. 250 a qunital. But, ultimately, the price was fixed up roundabout Rs. 123, 124 or 125 a quintal.

Sir, without going through much about this history I want to state clearly the parity for jute with the rice or paddy. It has been declared by the various committees and commissions and experts that one maund of jute's value should be equal to three maunds of paddy or two maunds of rice. We know what is the price of rice which is nearly Rs. 140, 150 or 160 or even more if we go in for the finer quality of rice. Nevertheless, the minimum is Rs 150 or 160 a qunital. If, according to this ratio, one quintal of jute is equal to two quintals of rice, then for jute, it should not be anything less than Rs. 300. Even this price has not been given correspondingly for jute. Government has taken measures to give incentives to the cotton growers and also to the textile industry. I appreciate it. For the poor cotton growers, for the export of nearly Rs. 100 crores or even a little more than on an average for the past some years, are we not also importing even more than 100 crores, for dye, machines cotton, long staple cotton—Egyptian cotton—to feed the industry? Will the hon. Minister consider as to what extent this Egyptian long staple variety of cotton is being allowed to be imported in each and every year ? The figure is about Rs. 70 to 75 crores annually. If this is the figure according to the hon. Minister, then, to what extent, we are exporting these finished products, manufactured from this finest quality of cotton? I think it is nothing, magnificently nothing.

Now we are importing to the extent of Rs. 70 to 75 crores worth of long staple Egyptian cotton. I understand that it is for the benefit of the textile industry. But, to what extent are we exporting the finished products, the finer quality or finest variety of clothes in various forms ? The Ministry of Commerce should make it compulsory or obligatory that at least 50% of our finished products from this imported cotton must be exported to earn more foreign exchange. Otherwise, the entire textile industry is a liability in the hands of the Commerce and Industries Ministry.

Whereas a good amount of profit is being made by the jute industry, we do not find any incentives being given to the poor jute growers. Only day before yesterday the Minister, while presiding over a function of the Indian Jute Mills' Association has already given certain hints that some consideration will be shown in the matter of export of finished jute products. I do not know for whose benefits these incentives will be given. I appreciate that certain incentives must be given to increase the volume of production of the jute industry, which in its turn will purchase more and more raw jute from the producers. But to whom should the real benefit be given ? Should the incentives be given only to the big industrialists or a fair price should be given to the poor producers, who should be the real beneficiaries ? I would expect the minister to clarify whether he will go to the extent of declaring that jute prices would be reviewed and a minimum support price of not less than Rs. 200 per quintal or even more as he finds suitable will be announced here and now.

Coming to the tea industry, we find that over the last few years, about Rs. 2700 crores of foreign exchange have accumulated in the hands of Government from this industry. And, the Government's net revenue by way of export duty is nothing less than Rs. 1500 crores. My hon. friend said, this industry employs nearly 1 million workers throughout the country. My figure is 1½ million workers. So, it is an industry which is giving substantial foreign exchange to the government. It is the industry which gives substantial export duty to the Government, It is the industry employing nearly 1½ million workers. It is the industry which is giving scope to a number of subsidiary employments. But

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the affairs of this industry have not been looked into. Earlier speakers have referred to this illogical division of tea zones into five zones, the excise duty varying from 25 paise to 150 paise, the highest being in the case of Darjeeling tea—150 paise per kg. The Central Board recommended that the yield of Darjeeling tea being lesser per hectare or per acre compared to the other areas, the labour should get 38 paise per day less. Kindly look at this anomaly. On the one side one agency of the Government declares that Darjeeling tea yield being lesser than other plantation areas, the labour should get 38 paise less. On the other side, accepting that, Government increased the excise duty to 150 paise. i.e. to the extent of 200 per cent or even a little more than that. What a wonderful logic! Production is lesser comparatively than other areas. So, excise duty must be made more and the labourers should be paid less. So, the basic question is whether this sort of irrational and illogical basis of dividing the different plantation areas is congenial to the ultimate interest of the industry and whether it is going to be an incentive to bigger industrial development in respect of tea. What was the fault of the Darjeeling tea? It is the best-priced tea in the world. It must be taxed more. On the labourers' side, because the yield is less so the labourers should be paid less. May I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect seriously, as it has also been referred to by other members of this hon. House?

The second aspect is incentive. It is very good that incentive is being given to the tea industry. What is the form of the incentive? It is 75 paise for each kilogram of tea exported. To whom is this rebate going? It is going to a few exporters, may be three or four. To whom should this incentive be given? This incentive ought to have been given to the growers, to the labourers who are really producing it, those who are responsible for giving a sizable amount of revenue in the hands of the government. But this rebate of 75 paise per kilogram of export is given to the exporters, whose number is not more than three or four.

My hon. friend has referred to the auction price in London, which is another peculiar feature of the tea industry. There is tea auction in London. What happens there? The whole consignment of tea is shipped and dumped there. The London local buyers and the buyers of other countries who are assembled there know the quantity and quality. Considering the volume and the quantity, the prices go up or down. My friend has explained it in a better way. When from the South African and other countries the supplies are less in a particular year, the prices are higher by 45 to 49 paise. So, it all depends on the extent of dumping of tea for the London auction.

If we really want to give proper incentives for the growth of the tea industry, the very system of auction has to be changed. Instead of having the London auction by dumping the tea there, is it not possible to have direct auction, sealed tender auction? There is another pattern known as the Dutch system. There the buyer does not know what is the quantity that is dumped in stock and the auction is being done by sealed tenders on the basis of the quality of the tea itself. It will give us a better price. To give some figures, during the last few years our country exported tea to the extent of 5,340 million kg. If we assume that under the present system of London auctions we are getting 10 paise less for each kilogram, our country is the loser to the extent of Rs. 53·40 crores. According to some other calculation it may be up to Rs. 100 crores. The tea industry is being made to lose Rs. 100 crores only because we are following the London auction system. So, let us have the closed tender system which will be most helpful to the tea industry.

The hon. Minister stated that the tea industry is picking up. Is it not a fact that our sale of tea to UK has come down from 49 per cent to 12 per cent? If this is a fact, how does the hon. Minister stand on his argument that it is picking up? Why has it come down from 49 to 12 per

cent ? What is the Tea Board doing ? My hon. friend said that the affairs of the Tea Board are not satisfactory and suggested that it should be reconstituted.

I fully endorse that view. I know many things, being a Member of the Tea Board, which I would not like to disclose here. I have referred to this on a number of occasions to the hon. Minister. What they have done so far ? According to the total demand in the world, in each and every year on an average, the demand for tea in the world is going up to the extent of 4.5%. But, our export sales, is not only not proportionate, but, it is far far below and it is to the extent of 56%. Is this the sort of development that we are having ? Is this the sort of new market that we are developing with the help of this Tea Board ? While the world demand is to the extent of 4.5%.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Give me some more time. There are not many speakers.

What I was saying was that, while the world demand is picking up to the extent of 4.5%, and other countries are exporting their commodities to the extent of 11%, 15% and 20% higher, our country is exporting only ·56% and not even 1%.

With regard to coffee, the hon. Minister said that exports are going up. I have not collected statistics about coffee. My hon. friend requested me to prefer to this. I can appreciate that the Coffee Board is doing something. But, I cannot appreciate and I cannot say the same thing with regard to Tea Board.

The third point, that I would like to refer is this. What are the functions of the Tea Board ? Sick tea gardens are not really being looked after. The Tea Board is meeting with grave failure in every step. In the matter of sick tea gardens, or even the poorer gardens or the small gardens, within certain official norms and formulae, these garden-owners are not entitled to get some of the benefits from the Tea Board. But, the sterling garden-owners, the foreign garden-owners, or the garden-owners who have lakhs and lakhs and crores and crores of rupees worth of property, and who we crores of rupees to the Government in various ways are being given free distribution of financial assistance. I would like to ask only one question here. Are we also going to allow these sterling garden-owners, these foreign garden-owners, these big garden-owners and the big tea planters, particularly those who are repatriating huge profits to foreign countries, to have more and more financial assistance from our financial institutions, either through the Tea Board or any other institution ? Are we going to allow them to plunder the booty of this country ? How long we are going to allow this ? Sir, these are various aspects that should be considered.

So also is the case with regard to the brokers in auctions. In short,....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : You are ringing the Bell. I would request the hon. Minister that, so far as the tea industry is concerned, he must have a serious look into this matter. He should also consider as to whether it is possible to take control of full export of this industry, to fully canalise them and also to consider as to what extent, we can take it over, particularly, the sick tea gardens and the small tea gardens.

The sick tea gardens in West Bengal, about 47 of them, are in a very sad state. Some of them are already closing. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us as to what is the policy of the Government, whether the Government will make out a fresh policy with regard to this matter. West Bengal Government had a mind to take over these gardens and to have a new management for this industry, but, because of certain administrative or legal laws, it was not possible on the part of the Go-

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

vernment of West Bengal to do so. Here, the Government of India should come forward—the Ministry of Commerce should come forward—to give relief to it so that we may have a chance to revive this industry as well.

One last point. This is about the price of cotton. This is being very much talked about. We all know about the serious and acute problems that are being faced by the cotton industry, particularly, these cottage industries, hand-loom industries and power-loom industries. I am sure the hon. Minister will consider this aspect. But, what about the price of cotton ? If the price of some other commodities, can be rationalised in such a way that these are very much vital to the development of the entire country, cotton is also very much vital. Millions and millions of people are depending on this industry, to go for their own home-made industries, hand-loom industries and power-loom industries. So, the price of cotton must be rationalised or the theory of the process of equalisation must have to be accepted, so that in all parts of the country, people can get cotton at the same price; because it is very vital.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise only two or three important questions.

Regarding silk industry in India, the silk is produced mainly in the State of West Bengal and, particularly, in the district of Malda. The raw silk is produced there in bulk. In the world market now the demand for silk has increased. But in our country, the silk cultivation and development of silk industry is neglected like anything. The silk growers are bounded by big merchants who give loans to them. These silk growers have no other alternative to market their produce anywhere in India of their own choice. They are bound to surrender their raw silk, their produce, to these big merchants who procure silk at a very cheap rate and they earn huge profits, 100 time, 200 times, 300 times, according to the prevailing market rate.

Apart from that, the silk dyeing and printing process is also being controlled by certain privileged businessmen and big houses. The dyeing plants are imported from outside the country and they import colours for dyeing silk from foreign countries. This is being controlled by a few big businessmen and the silk weavers of the country are suffering to a great extent. They are not getting the facilities of silk printing and dyeing and its marketing in the wide market of our country and abroad. So, the silk industry is facing a crisis now-a-days. I want that the hon. Minister should pay proper attention to this industry.

Then, the wig industry is also another industry of our country. There is a very large demand for wigs outside the country. Now, Japan has become the top-most country in the wig industry. The State Trading Corporation has established a wig industry in Madras. Previously, the manufacturers of wigs were in West Bengal. Some small businessmen manufacture wigs and export them to other countries. But the State Trading Corporation has now taken over the wig industry and they have created a mess out of it. Actually, the wig industry is facing a great crisis today and it is at a point of closure. In west Bengal, about 4000 families who were depending previously on wig industry have become totally unemployed now. This also required proper attention by the Ministry.

Lastly, very recently, the Jute Corporation of India has taken on lease one flat on the Theatre Road in Calcutta at Rs. 11 lakhs. Its floor space could hardly be valued at Rs. 1 lakh or so. That building has been taken on lease by the Jute Corporation of India at Rs. 11 lakhs. That building is being owned by the Rampuria group of businessmen belonging to the Rampura family. Previously, in

this House, it was also discussed, when some other flats in the same building was taken on lease by the Indian Oil Corporation, at a fantastic value of Rs. 22 lakhs. Now, in the same building some other flat, at the same fantastic rate has been taken on lease by the Jute Corporation of India. Apart from that, the family members of Rampuria have been given contract for interior decoration of the same flat which has been taken on lease by the Jute Corporation of India.

In this Jute Corporation of India, there was ample opportunity for new employment that was created by the previous Minister, as I have been able to gather. Now that employment opportunity has been sealed by the present administration, and we do not know for what reason and that too in the context of the unemployment crisis that we are facing today. When there was ample scope for employment in the Jute Corporation, we do not know for what reason that has been closed now. I want the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this.

As my friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, mentions, regarding mango, Malda district is very rich in producing mango. Recently we have learnt that in U.P. one plant is going to be installed for manufacturing mango juice to export to Soviet Russia and other countries. Why not install one in Malda ? Malda district belongs to north Bengal which is a very under-developed region. I, therefore, request that a mango-juice-producing plant be installed in Malda so that the acute unemployment problem in North Bengal may be removed.

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : सभापति जी, यों तो बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र किया गया है लेकिन मैं खासकर अभ्रक उद्योग की तरफ आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । अभ्रक एक परंपरागत वस्तु रही है जो हम हमेशा निर्यात करते रहे हैं और हमेशा इस पर निर्भरता रही है कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की लेकिन अभी जितनी दुर्व्यवस्था है उतनी शायद पहले कभी नहीं थी । पिछले साल भी हम लोगों ने कहा था कि अभ्रक उद्योग की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान जाये, उसके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए तो पहले के मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर से इसको कैनेलाइज़ कर देंगे । इस उद्योग में लगे छोटे छोटे लोग जिनको उद्योगपति तो नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि बिल्कुल काटेज इंडस्ट्री की तरह हजारीबाग के इलाके में, राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश में इसको एक्सपोर्ट के लायक बनाया जाता है तो उन छोटे-छोटे काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में लगे लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए यह तय किया गया था कि इसको कैनेलाइज किया जायेगा एम०एम०टी०सी० की मार्फत किन्तु बद-किस्मती की बात यह है कि हम जो कुछ भी घोषणा करते हैं उसके प्रति सीरियस नहीं होते और उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके कुछ काम नहीं करते । जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारी घोषणा जो कुछ भी होती है, इस मामले में खास कर मेरा कहना है कि हम बिल्कुल इसमें असफल हुए हैं और यह इसी से साबित होता है कि साल भर के अन्दर ही दोस्ताना व्यवहार करने वाले देश ने, सोवियट यूनियन और पोलैंड जैसे देशों ने यह कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर से अभ्रक नहीं लेंगे । आखिर क्या कारण है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर से हम अभ्रक नहीं भेज सकते ? इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए । पिछले साल जब यह तय किया गया था कि एम०एम०टी०सी० के जरिये अभ्रक का कैनेलाइज़ेशन होगा तो हुआ क्या कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति जो थे उनको

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

पूरी आजादी दी गयी कि वह सप्लाई आर्डर आौबटेन करें विदेशों से ? और कैनेलाइजेशन इतना ही हुआ कि जब सप्लाई आर्डर बाहर से मंगा लें तो उन को एम०एम०टी०सी० से एक क्लीयरेंस सर्टिफ़िकेट लेना पड़ेगा और उनको एक परसेंट कमीशन देना पड़ेगा। तो सिर्फ़ कमीशन खाने के लिए ही क्या यह कैनेलाइजेशन हुआ था ? हम समझते हैं कि इससे गलत बात और कोई हो नहीं सकती। कैनेलाइजेशन करने का मकसद यही था कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योगपति जो काम करते हैं उनको कुछ राहत पहुंचायें, हम उनका माल खरीदें। और वही माल जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति विदेशों में जा कर अन्डर इन्वायसिंग करके ऊंचे दाम पर बेचते हैं, फ़ौरेन ऐक्सचेंज की चोरी करते हैं, उसको रोकें और हम उचित दाम पर उस माल को बेचें, जो उचित दाम होता है वह उद्योग-धंधे में लगे लोगों को दे सकें। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। बदकिस्मती की बात है कि गिरीडीह और कोडरमा में काम करने वाले करीब 20,000 लोग बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उन के माल की खपत नहीं होती, और बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने फिर कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री पर हावी हो कर के या विदेशों के मार्केट पर हावी हो कर के फिर अपना उल्लू सीधा करना शुरू कर दिया है और विदेशों से कहलवाने लगे कि पब्लिक सैक्टर से माल नहीं खरीदेंगे, बल्कि पूंजीपतियों से खरीदेंगे। आखिर छोटे-छोटे काम करने वाले लोग ही तो बड़े पूंजीपतियों के यहां वह माल बेचते हैं। एक फ्लोर प्राइस फिक्स होती है वह भी साल भर बाद बड़े उद्योगपति उन को देते हैं; और वही माल बाहर भेज कर वह चैम्पियन बनते हैं; और बोलते हैं कि बढ़िया माल हम दे रहे हैं। तो यही माल एम० एम० टी० सी० में से क्यों नहीं भेज सकते ? मंत्री जी बतायें कि उद्योग-धंधे में लगे छोटे लोगों की राहत के लिये वह क्या उपाय करने वाले हैं ? जिस तरह से पहले चलता था, और अभी भी जिस तरह से चल रहा है अगर वैसे ही इस को छोड़ दिया गया हो तो अभ्रक उद्योग, एक समय था जब हमारी वर्ल्ड मोनोपली थी, फिर घट कर के 80 प्रतिशत पर आ गये, और आज उस से भी बहुत नीचे उतर गये हैं, धीरे-धीरे यह उद्योग भी हमारे हाथ से निकल जायगा। जिस तरह से मैंगनीज का व्यापार खो दिया, शायद उसी तरह अभ्रक का व्यापार भी हम खो देंगे। इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाय और एक ठोस निर्णय लिया जाय, और जो भी निर्णय लिया जाय उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक चलने की प्रतिज्ञा की जाये, उस को अमल में लाने का उपाय किया जाय। सिर्फ फैसला सुना देने से कि पब्लिक सैक्टर से केनेलाइज कर देंगे, और असल माने में केनेलाइजेशन करें नहीं, इस से काम बनने वाला नहीं है। इसी की वजह से यह सारी कुराफात पैदा हुई है और जो छोटे-छोटे लोग धंधे में लगे हुए हैं, उन के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न सामने खड़ा हो गया है।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण पहलू की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। समूचे देश में आयरन ओर बेचने के लिये एम० एम० टी० सी० की मार्फत एक रास्ता निकला है कि पूरे देश में जो भी कच्चा लोहा मिलेगा वह एम० एम० टी० सी० के जरिये बेचेंगे। लेकिन गोआ के कुछ लोग

क्या हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रहते हैं जो उन को बिल्कुल आजादी है कि वह अपना माल डायरेक्ट विदेशों में भेजें। और भेजे ही नहीं बल्कि एम० एम० टी० सी० को जो पैसा मिलता है आयरन ओर बेचने के लिये उस से ज्यादा उन को पैसा मिलता है। तो क्या राज है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। गोआ में जो खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन की बहुत खराब हालत है। अभी हाल में माइन्स कमेटी गोआ गयी थी, उस में उप श्रम-मंत्री श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा जी थे, वह स्वयं देख चुके हैं कि कितनी दर्दनाक हालत वहां के मजदूरों की है। और दूसरी दर्दनाक हालत यह है कि 50 प्रतिशत से कम ओर कंटेंट वाला कच्चा लोहा फेंक दिया जाता है। उस से खेती की जमीन भी बर्बाद होती है और राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का भी नुकसान होता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि गोआ से जो कुछ भी माल इस तरह से डायरेक्ट भेजा जाता है निजी पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा, जब आप ने निर्णय किया है कि पूरे देश में मिलने वाला कच्चा लोहा एम० एम० टी० सी० की मार्फत जाय, तो उन का लोहा भी उस के जरिये जाना चाहिये। और इस के साथ ही साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह से लो ग्रेड ओर जिसे आप कहते हैं, हालांकि वह लो ग्रेड ओर नहीं है, विदेशों में 35 परसेंट ओर कंटेंट का यूटिलाइजेशन होता है, फिर हम जो 50 प्रतिशत तक ओर कंटेंट वाले लोहे को जो समुद्र में फेंक देते हैं, उस के बारे में भी कुछ उपाय करना चाहिये जिस से उस का उपयोग हो सके। या तो आप केलेटाइजेशन प्लान्ट लगायें, या जो कुछ भी करिये, कुछ उद्योग धंधे खड़े कर के उस ओर को इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। क्योंकि ओर कोई मैनुफैक्चरिंग आइटम नहीं है कि जन्म जन्मान्तर मिलता रहेगा। ओर दुनिया में खत्म होने वाला है और अच्छे से अच्छा ओर विदेशों को ही भेजते रहेंगे तो हम को अपने घर में स्टील प्लान्ट के लिये अच्छा ओर नहीं मिल सकेगा। अच्छा ओर आप विदेशों को भेजें और विदेशी मुद्रा कमायें, लेकिन जो लो ग्रेड ओर है, जिस को आप बर्बाद कर देते हैं उस के उपयोग के लिये भी कोमर्स मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ उपाय करना चाहिये जिस से कि उस ओर का उपयोग हम कर सकें।

तीसरी बात यह कहनी है कि जैसा अभी माननीय जोरदार ने कहा कि मालदा में बहुत आम होता है उस को एक्सपोर्ट किया जाय। लेकिन मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूं कि नाम तो मालदा जरूर है, लेकिन वह बिहार में ही ज्यादा होता है, और उस की हालत यह है कि बहुत जल्दी पकने के बाद वह ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं टिकता है इसलिये एक्सपोर्ट आइटम में शायद उस को जगह नहीं मिलती है। मैं जब विदेश गया था तो देखा कि विदेश में अगर किसी विदेशी को सुबह-सुबह एक गिलास मैंगो जूस मिल जाय तो भगवान को याद करता है। तो जब इतनी अच्छी चीज हमारे पास है और उस का सदुपयोग कर सकते हैं, फौरेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकते हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि इस तरफ कौमर्स मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान नहीं जाता? इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि उत्तर बिहार के इलाके में जो मालदा आम होता है, जो ज्यादातर बर्बाद हो जाता है, जिस की अपने देश के मार्केट में ही खपत नहीं कर पाते, उस के लिये वहां एक कारखाना स्थापित करना चाहिये जिस से

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

मैंगो जूस बना कर के विदेशों में उस को भेज सकें। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस को एक्सपोर्ट करने की दिशा में आप कदम उठायें और अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि इस का टिकाउपन बाधक है तो उस का जूस बना करके यहां से आप एक्सपोर्ट करें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। उस से भी आप को फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल सकता है।

उत्तर बिहार में केला भी बहुत अच्छा होता है। समूचे हिन्दुस्तान से आप केला बाहर भेजते हैं। बिहार ने क्या कसूर किया है कि वहां का केला नहीं भेजा जाता है। उस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें।

वहां के केलों को भी आप एक्सपोर्ट प्रोग्राम में जोड़ दें ताकि वहां के केला पैदा करने वाले लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I must first thank the hon. members who have participated in the debate pertaining to this Ministry. Some of the members have made friendly criticism and others have made criticism not so friendly; we are grateful alike to all of them. Many issues have been raised and questions have been asked. Since they are many, I hope hon. members would not mind if I cannot cover the whole of them, but within the timelimit I will try to cover or at least touched upon as many as I can.

Many hon. members have asked what is the policy of this Ministry, the Ministry of Commerce, I would like to say initially that the name of this Ministry has recently been changed from Ministry of Foreign Trade to Ministry of Commerce. The change, as rightly understood, is more nominal; it is real and substantial. It means some added responsibility has been given to this Ministry. Accordingly, some policy matters have also been reviewed and some new different approaches are being made and necessary exercises are in hand.

We have been asked what are the main parameters of the policy. First, I would like to say that it has already been pointed out by the Prime Minister that in the changed context of the world, the developing countries should, not only at the political level but also at the trade and commerce level come close to each other. This is one of the main aspects of the new commercial policy. This is particularly important in the context of the fact that the developed countries are also trying to come close to each other and arrive at a sort of agreement to their mutual advantage. The EEC America and Japan through different sorts of negotiations and agreements, arrangements or understandings are trying to strengthen their position *vis-a vis* the economy of the developing countries.

In this changed and very important context India which is among the developing countries has in view of its size and also the sort of development we have achieved in the last two decades, has a special role to play.

So the two main aspects of our commerce and trade policy are, first, forging closer relations with the developing countries like the Latin American countries, African countries and other Asian countries and second, strengthening our position as far as possible in relation to the developed countries or the different groups often between the developed countries. These are two main aspects.

The other aspect that I would like to mention is in the fifth Plan approach paper it has been envisaged that around the year 1979, foreign assistance for the development of our national economy would be very meagre if not nil. As you will appreciate the task of augmenting the production base and strengthening the production base will still be there and necessitate a lot of foreign exchange till then. So, one of our approaches and endeavours is to seek and arm ourselves

with more and more foreign exchange which we will not get otherwise. So we are devising modalities and means and mechanism machinery so that export earning goes up in the coming years.

Together with this I would also like to mention another aspect that is the fourth aspect, which is a growing positive and, whenever necessary, an expansive role of the public undertakings in the export-import trade. As a corollary to this fourth point, I would like to mention that one of the endeavours of our Ministry would be to see that small scale exporters are benefited and public undertakings are taking a larger interest and more positive steps so that the small scale industries and the exporters who, in relation to the big houses and larger houses are as at present at a sort of disadvantage are betterplaced and are in a better position with the aid and assistance of the Government undertakings like the STC, MMTC or the proposed Mica Trading Corporation, for example. These are the four main aspects of our commercial policy. If I may add, I would like to mention a fifth one which is quite consistent with the other aspect, namely our endeavour to develop close relations with the developing countries in general and our neighbouring countries in particular.

As hon. Members are aware, our Foreign Minister in the recent past had been to the Gulf areas and he has gone to Burma. The Prime Minister had been to Nepal and she is going to Sri Lanka. That is a new thing. Commercial diplomacy and policy follows closely political policy and diplomacy. So, we will be trying to get close to our immediate neighbours in terms of trade and commerce and we will be trying more and more to see how better relations and more positive relations grow up between our countires on the one hand and some other countries who are our immediate neighbours and who are looking forward to our performance in the field of development, etc. with increasing interest and expectations. I think these are some basic aspects.

Another thing also which I may mention in this context is the getting closer of the Polynesian countries to the Asian trade and commerce. After Australia and New Zealand develop new interests in the trade and commerce of the Asian word, I think we have also to receprocate it and see that they are drawn in the trade and commerce of the Asian word, so that we are mutually benefited. This problem will be taken up, as you know, in the ECAFE meeting at Tokyo where I have the privilege to represent India.

In this context I may also mention that we are trying to develop close relations with Bangla Desh. Our trade agreement with Bangla Desh expired on 27 March and with mutual consent we have extended it by three months. This time will be utilised by us in studying and surveying and identifying areas and commodities where we can expand and increase our trade and commerce and we hope after these studies in depth we may arrive at an agreement which will be more positive and more beneficial ourselves and to Bangla Desh.

It has been said that in the matter of bilateral trade our performance has not been what some of the hon. Members expected of us. If you like I shall quote some figures which will speak for the fact that bilateral trade has not been as unsatisfactory as made out by some hon. Members. With Latin American countries for example, our balance of trade has moved from a deficit of Rs. 595 lakhs to an overall surplus of Rs. 684 lakhs over the past two years. During 1972-73, statistics are available for April to August, our imports were Rs. 182 lakhs as against our exports of Rs. 461 lakhs. Thus there has been a surplus in our favour to the tune of Rs. 279 lakhs. Our trade with Latin American countries followed our Prime Minister's visit to those countries. When some senior leader visits a particular country, we come closer to each other politically, and trade and commerce also respond to this close poli-

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tical relationship in a significant way. It has also happened in the case of trade and commerce relations with Africa.

After the Lusaka Conference, for example, there was a significant development of the contacts between our country and the African countries. When I am speaking of Indo-African trade, I mean all countries of the African continent. In 1969-70 we exported goods and commodities worth Rs. 2916 lakhs and imported Rs. 8937 lakhs. In 1970-71 our exports stood at 3981 lakhs as against our imports of 10,092 lakhs. In 1971-72 the exports were of the order of Rs. 5261 lakhs and imports, Rs. 8233 lakhs. These figures speak unmistakably for the fact that our bilateral trade with Latin American countries as well as the African countries has not declined; on the contrary they have shown a remarkable increase. The same can be borne out by the statistics of our trade and commerce relations with West European countries.

In 1969-70, I am expressing the figures in crores, our exports were nearly Rs. 300 crores and imports Rs. 306 crores; in 1970-71, our exports was nearly Rs. 300 crores and 29 lakhs and our imports were Rs. 350 crores; in 1971-72, our exports were Rs. 326 crores worth and our imports were Rs. 500 crores worth. These may sometimes show a surplus and sometimes a deficit in our favour because, there cannot be a steady trend in this. But, one fact is that when we started, there was a huge deficit and because of the tariff and other qualitative and quantitative restrictions, there were some difficulties. I shall come to them in a moment. The point is that in our trade and commerce with all components, we are going ahead and the volume of trade and our total turnover are increasing.

It has been said that E.E.C. perhaps may do something about it because as I told you, the developed countries have their own interests which are not same some times or which are not similar at times. And naturally, they may come together and they want to protect their own interests mainly. In a bid to protect their own interests, what happens is this. There are certain avenues and in between the protective view, in their own economy G.S.P. possibility is there. This possibility we are trying to exploit as far as possible. It is on record. Perhaps we could not exploit it as far as possible. Now, we are endeavouring to see how much we can exploit it.

Due to our bargaining and other high-level talks, now, the E.E.C. has realised that they also have to come to some sort of terms or understanding with our country. So, some guidelines were submitted by the Committee of the programme representatives of the Council of Ministers of E.E.C. on 3rd April, 1973. They unanimously authorised the Commission of E.E.C. to enter into negotiations with the community with a view to concluding trade cooperation agreement. The proposed agreement includes all the various tariffs granted by the community periodically and incorporation of the existing sectorial agreements pertaining to textiles and other products. I may also mention in this context the sugar export quota. From their point of view, the import quota has also remained unaffected. Because of this sort of bilateral negotiation, by taking the E.E.C. as a whole as one party and ourselves the other party, our endeavour is to seek closer relation with the developing countries in relation to the developed countries. We are also trying to explore it as much as we can. A suggestion has been made as to why should we not nationalise the export and import trade? The question is: nationalisation is not for the sake of nationalisation; nationalisation is a means for a particular end in view. With necessary expertise and experience, if we lower the export or import trade, then instead of reaching nearer to our goal, we may be a loser of somewhat avoidable score.

17 hrs.

I believe socialism does not mean nationalisation, nationalisation and rationalisation; socialism means nationalisation,

consolidation, nationalisation, consolidation and nationalisation.

Those who think that socialism means nationalisation, nationalisation and nationalisation do not know socialism. In 1968-69 only 11 items were canalised. But in 1973-74 202 items have been canalised. So, the fact that we are giving bigger and bigger and constructive and more positive role to the public sector undertakings in the foreign trade is unmistakable from all available data. It is an open question ; everybody knows it. It is a fact that now the import trade in the public sector is as high as 70 per cent. I do not go by the cliche of nationalisation ; I believe in nationalisation. When consolidation, experience and expertise are good enough for taking a bold step forward, we will take a bold step forward.

In this context, I might perhaps mention the problem of sick and closed tea estates. I am aware of the problem faced by the jute, tea and many other industries. As hon. members have pointed out, there are many big houses rightly or wrongly, fortunately or unfortunately, very much in the field. These houses have interests in different fields—textiles, engineering, jute, tea etc. Like the general rule of the ordinary consumer—what we call 'liquidity preference', these big houses have a policy, what may be called 'profitability preference'. when in a particular sector there is high profitability, there is a natural economic propensity for them to take money from one industry to another industry. The modes and mechanisms of doing this are all known to the knowledgeable people, particularly the lawyers. But it is a fact that some big business houses and some which are not so big have indulged in some trade practices which are questionable. I said in very clear and categorical terms day before yesterday in Calcutta : "You are going to be ethically and economically myopic" because they are not investing in a sector or industry where the profit return is not high. So, everybody knows it and Government is quite aware of it. Several steps have been taken by Government to discourage this bad business practice and the propensity for profitability preference. But it is a question of priority. We are not a rich country. Our total resources are limited. In the matter of allocation of resources we must draw up a schedule of priority and invest our investible capital resources accordingly. So we must be sure that before we nationalise an industry and invest our capital in that sector, capital drawn from the poor man's resources, it is good enough and productive enough for the national economy taken as a whole.

So, I do not believe in nationalisation just for the sake of nationalisation. At the same time, the plight of the poor workers and employees of the sick units, particularly of these closed down, is very much there. The West Bengal and Assam Governments have written to us and pressed us to do something about these closed tea estates. We are seized of the matter. We are thinking of taking certain steps which will benefit the unfortunate employees who have been thrown out of their job. But, as you will appreciate, there are some problems, legal and administrative which this Ministry of its own cannot sort out. For that we are in consultation and in touch with some other concerned Ministries so that appropriate steps and ultimate measures can be taken to the relief and advantage of the employees and workers of the closed tea estates.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : The steps which you are going to take will take some time. The gardens are closing. What happens in the mean time ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Nearly 15 days back in Calcutta there was a particular meeting attended by different sectors of industries, both strong and not so strong and weak, all trade unions belonging to all parties, including the party of the hon. Member intervening, where this problem was discussed. I went deep into the matter and I had set up a task force which is going into the issues.

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It is true that this problem had been studied before, once by the Reserve Bank and again by the Barua Committee. I had the privilege of looking into these things. But the problem had taken a different shape and urgency. So, while I will not say anything against the findings of these two committees, I think some more steps, perhaps I may say bold steps, are called for to meet the problem or situation. It is not as if we are sitting idle or sleeping over the issue. We are taking active steps, and these steps are contemplated primarily in the interests of the workers and employees who have been thrown out of job already when the factories were closed.

Closed industries are not so easy to define because there are legal and other difficulties which you will find in defining sick industries. About that matter, as I said before, certain study has to be made and, at a latter stage, certain administrative and legal measures have to be taken. Some positive steps will be taken in respect of closed and sick industries, whatever might be the definition ultimately we arrive at about sick industry. But about the industry as a whole I would like to say very clearly that no decision of nationalisation or taking over is being contemplated.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA The answer is very simple I can only say that an unstudied decision may better the pleadings or the craziness of the Minister but not the wisdom of the Ministry.

DR. RANEN SEN It is said that some policy steps are being taken We want to have an inkling of the positive steps.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA The hon. Members are well-versed in English language. I have said it very clearly and not in a very ambiguous way. They can understand what I mean.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : When will be done ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I cannot say when. The task force is going into the Affairs. It is asked to submit its report within three months when I can take a decision this way or the other way. Before studying the question I do not intend to create unnecessary, unavoidable, uneconomical fear psychosis which is absolutely unwarranted. So, I do not like to do it, I do not propose to do it. My immediate question is closed and sick industries, whatever might be the definition of "sick" that we may ultimately arrive at.

Now, some hon. Members have suggested that some fiscal relief may be provided at least to some zones. As I have said before on the floor of this House and also there and I repeat it, I find that the demand for fiscal relief at least for one or two zones is justified indeed I will try to see that that relief is provided But, as you will appreciate, the fiscal relief-giving question is an integral part of a larger question of fiscal discipline of the Government as a whole Subject to the fiscal discipline of the Government as a whole, my endeavour will be to see that the zones which badly need some fiscal relief in the larger interest of the industry itself get the relief

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Can you give some time indication of that ?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA I might say three months' time-limit is there. By three months, I will be able to take a decision. Sometimes, as I did in the case of yarn, when I said that I will give a decision within 7 days, I declared it with in 4 days. When I say, three months, I mean, the outer limit. I might declare something before that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY. May be within two months.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I do not know.

Then, the matter has been raised about yarn. As you know, it is a very big problem to enter into a trade which is traditionally in the private sector and to handle it to the entire satisfaction of all sections concerned. We find that that yarn trade is

going in a very bad shape. The weavers are suffering due to a very drastic power cut although unevenlv throughout the country and the yarn production has gone down by about 30 per cent. The poor weaver in unoraganised sector was suffering most acutely. So, we thought we should take certain steps. We have [illegible] taken certain steps. We have taken cetain decisions. But the decisions have come into force only on the 13th March.

The figures which are being quoted sometimes show that the Government have not given the full entitled quota to the States and that it is really the half of the total entitled quota. For the whole of March, we are not supposed to give quota because this scheme came into operation only in the latter half of the month. So, the question of giving a figure which is very disproportionately low in relation to the entitled quota is due to the fact that while they are expecting the whole month's quota we are actually giving only half month's quota that is, when the scheme came into operation.

Secondly, there is a point that some sectors are not getting their supply Statewise *e.g.* the hosiery federation. They are not getting their State quota but they are drawing their quota from the Textile Commissioner and they are supposed to distribute it between different State units. While I give this explanation, I do not minimise in the least the plight and suffering of weavers. I am very much alive with their suffering. In order to remove their sufferings we have taken certain steps. One of the steps taken I have already indicated. On the day when I made the announcement, on the 9th March, I suggested that every State Government should set up a watch-dog Committee, consisting of MPs, MLAs, weavers and other persons concerned because I could anticipate that, when I tread on the toes of the traders or those who are well-entrenched in the field for years together, they will not take it lying down and they would hoard. In many cases they have hoarded and they do hoard. Without he help of the different sectors of the industry and particularly the political leaders, it is not possible only for the administrative machinery, for the State Government, to unearth this huge hoarded quantity. I have no doubt, and knowledgeable people know it very well, that a huge quantity has been cornered by the traders who have been badly hit by our policy. So, in anticipation of this contingency, I had suggested to them; I am yet to be told that any State Government has set up such watch dog Committee....

SHRI DHAMANKAR : It has been set up, but MPs have not been associated.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Secondly, I have sent my officers to various States. We have not waited for the State Goverments to tell as their problems. It is true, many MPs, Ministers and Chief Ministers have informed us of the very sad situation. We, on our own, have already sent our officers, to different States to study, on our own, the nature of the problems. The problems of all the States are not alike. Sitting in Delhi or Bombay we cannot prescribe a general solution to the problem which is not general and which has its peculiar contours in different States. We have sent our officers to U.P., West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and all other places wherever necessary, and it will be followed up by a meeting to be called tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, after the return of these officers and after the submission of their reports, where the State Governments, representatives, Director or Secretary whosoever is the representative, will be there. We are thinking of slightly modifying our original policy and scheme in the light of the new experience that we gather ourselves or by the States conveying to us, and one of the contemplated changes......

श्री झारखण्डे राय : इस बीच में क्या होगा ! आफिसर आयेंगे, अनुभव के बाद मीटिंग होगी, फैसला होगा, मौडिफिकेशन होगा, लेकिन इस बीच में मरने वाला मर जायेगा, फिर आने से क्या होगा ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is to help those people that we are taking steps. We have said to the State Governments, first, that they may raid the hoarded quantity and whatever they get by raiding those godowns of different traders, that amount they will get in addition to their entitled quota. This is one thing that we have suggested to the States. Every State will get, in addition to its entitled quota, the unearthed hoarded element. Secondly we have suggested this. Different States had some quota, declared quota, within their States on the 31st March. All States will be entitled to retain the quota which they had till 31st March, because some of the States like Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra had suggested this and we agreed to it.

Thirdly, we have suggested that, if by reducing power cut one spinning mill, they can produce more yarn, that extra production of yarn will go to the State quota, and this will be in addition to their entitled quota.

We have also made this scheme rather flexible. If two or three States adjoining can re-distribute their power problem and increase their yarn production, then that extra production they can retain within their own State or group of States who come to this sort of power allocation between themselves.

These are some of the modifications.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: One point of clarification, Sir. Will you please review the allocation to the different States? Arithmetically it is from 1 to 80 counts that is allotted to different States. But Haryana does not want fine yarn as the Minister himself said. The Textile Commissioner's office knows the whole requirements of different States fine or coarse. Will you please review it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion for action.

PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The only submission I would like to make is that we have our own figures about authorised looms—powerlooms and handlooms and it is a fact that in certain States there are unauthorised powerlooms. So, now, since there is an overall shortage, naturally, our first attempt should be to meet the requirements of the authorised ones. The question of the unauthorised look looms comes next, if it comes at all. So regarding the question of reviewing, of course, it will be made and it is being made. On the 11th April we are having that meeting as I referred to just a minute ago. So, all these things will be taken into account, but we cannot take a decision *a pripori* without knowing the facts and figures and the difficulties. So, we have sent our own officers to States. They are coming back and we have also asked every State to send its own officer and we will take a decision. We have acted as expeditiously as possible and we will continue to act as expeditiously as possible. The poor weaver's cause is as much close to our hearts as it is to theirs.

Something has been said about jute prices....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What about price equalisation of cotton yarn?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already submitted that. I have to speak under this time constraint. So, all questions that have been raised, while I do not deny their importance, but for obvious considerations, it is not possible for me to go into all those questions. But the major ones I am referring to.

Now, about jute, it is very pertinent to expect that the poor jute grower gets a fair price. The question of now guaranteeing a minimum floor price for the jute-grower is now mere academic because the reigning price is higher than the support price accepted by the Government. While I appreciate it very much, finally, in this matter we will be guided by the findings of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Something has been asked as to what we are doing as a sort of incentive or encouragement to the small-scale exporters

or those who make exports and have small scale industries as their production base. In our new import-export policy we have said that the process of assessment of capacity of small scale industries in the private sector will continue.

Secondly, for non-priority sectors, an increased allocation of imported raw materials has been provided in the case of industries reserved for the samall scale sector.

Thirdly, for new-comers, the basis of import licensing has been liberalised.

Fourthly, exporting units in the small scale sector will receive better encouragement.

Fifthly, the basis of import licensing for small scale industries to be set up in the backward areas by qualified engineers and ex-Service personnel has been liberalised.

Sixthly, the procedures for issue of licences for capital equipment have also been considerably simplified.

Seventhly, the existing facilities for setting up small scale industries in the country by Indian nationals returning from or residing abroad have been continued.

Lastly, more districts have been added in the list of backward areas.

These steps are intended to give more and more governmental assistance to the small scale industries so that their share and capacity in the export trade *vis-a-vis* the big competitors increases.

So our policy is to help the weaker sections in the industry or the medium sector etc. about Mica. I had already said something the other day and the MMTC is quite seized of the problem. We are proposing to set up a Mica Trading Corporation. So, this problem, of which we are seized of, will, we hope be looked after by Mica Trading Corporation. After the entry of MMTC in the field there is lot of improvement. I will not say that difficulties have been totally removed, but we are seized of the problems at issue.

I have referred to many points. I have touched upon many problems. But I am sorry to find that there are many points as I see from the notes which I have myself taken down, with a view to answer them, or at least to respond to them. But I could not do so. I wish to inform hon. Members through you that even the points which I could not answer will be borne in mind by me while I take decisions in those and other related matters. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the Cut Motions that had been moved to the Demands relating to the Ministry of Commerce, to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 10 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

17.28 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 63 to 65 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

[Mr. Chairman]

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'"

DEMAND NO. 64—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,94,81,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 7,01,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of "Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 65—POWER SCHEMES

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 56,32,07,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Power Schemes'"

The hon Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete Kansabati Project, West Bengal in scheduled period (18)].

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to supply water from D V C for irrigation purposes to rabi crop in Hooghly district (19)]

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to check erosion of Ganges down stream Farakka Barrage, that is threatening B A K. loop lines, N H 34 and big towns in Murshidabad District in West Bengal (20)]

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to have a definite policy of diverting 40,000 cusecs of water from Ganga to Bhagirathi through Forakka Barrage (21)].

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to expand the reservoirs at Maithon at Panchet for flood control purposes in Lower Damodar region by acquiring land in Bihar (29)]

"That the Demand under the head Power Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check load-shedding in Greater Calcutta area (32)].

"That the Demand under the head Power Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expand rural electrification in West Bengal (33)].

"That the Demand under the head Power Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Bad maintenance of electricity generating plants in West Bengal (34)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete Mayurakshi Irrigation Project in West Bengal formulated long ago (25)].

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Mayurakshi Irrigation Project to supply water for paddy cultivation and wheat cultivation in major parts of Birbhum and Murshidabad and Burdwan to some extent (26)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for survey and investigation to make the Mayurakshi Irrigation Project a success and to implement the project in such a way as to provide intensive irrigation facilities for agricultural development (27)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of existing irrigation project in Burdwan district for Katwa Sub-division areas in West Bengal (28)].

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for formulation and implementation of flood control-cum-irrigation projects for Birbhum and Murshidabad districts, West Bengal (30)].

"That the Demand under the head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for construction of an over-bridge on the river 'Ajoy' near Billeswar and Uddharanpur in Katwa Sub-division in Burdwan district, West Bengal (31)].

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to tackle the problem of floods in a massive way by providing for quick investments in Orissa (35)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to link up river Chheligada with Ghodahada in Ganjam district in Orissa to fulfil the irrigation requirement of the district (36)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for implementation of medium irrigation schemes which have spilled into Fourth Plan in Orissa (37)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to complete investigation of eighty medium projects in Orissa which are

Shri D.K Panda]

approved for investigation (38)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the gap between irrigation potential and irrigation utilisation which comes to about 15 per cent in Orissa (39)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to complete the nine medium irrigation schemes in Orissa, viz., Darajanga Project, Bahuda Project and Uttai during the Fourth Plan period (40)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the Integrated Jarau-Harabhangi Project in Ganjam district in Orissa during a period of 15 years (41)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to implement the medium irrigation projects namely, Baghua, Ghodahada, Daha, Manibhadra Irrigation Project and Bahuda Projects in Orissa (42)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to complete the irrigation projects within the scheduled time resulting in rise of the expenditure on the same project. (433)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigatin and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to have coordinated planning on irrigation and power to achieve time bound programme (44)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to overcome the power shortage in the country in general and Orissa in particular (45)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to secure quick loans from Government financial institutions to complete the irrigation and power projects in the country in general and in Orissa in particular (46)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the great lamented Scientist Meghnada Saha for ensuring projection against flood and cyclone disasters in Orissa (47)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re 1."

[Failure to construct dams to provide protection to the flood affected areas in Orissa (48)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to complete the survey of underground water for lift irrigation purposes in general and in river basin areas in particualr in Orissa (49)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be be reduced by Re. 1."

[Delay in taking up Salandi Project, Rengali and Bhimakunt Projects for flood control (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to link up Talcher in the Mohana to meet the power requirement of Berhampur area of about 15 M.W. and also of Rayagadu in Orissa (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to properly plan l ft irrigation with rural electrificat on in Orissa, so as to achieve its impact in agriculture and food production (52)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1".

[Failure to achieve the target of rural electrification in 2800 villages in Orissa (53)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigat on and Power be reduced by Re. 1".

[Extraordinary delay in providing the requisite funds to work out the Delta irrigation scheme which was contemplated to utilise 10,000 cusecs of tail race water available at Mahanadi Delta head from Hirakud Power House for extending irrigation facil t.es to 10,09,128 acreas in Orissa (54) .

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Re. 1".

[Failure to achieve agriculturaal production and employment opportunities as contemptated under the Delta irrigation scheme (55) .

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot funds for immediate construction of Daha Project in Bhanjanagar area in Orissa (56)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irr gation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up repair works of inundated channels in the district of Ganjam in Orissa (57)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 100."

[Need to accord approval by C. W. P. C. for Jarau-Harbhangi integrated project of 1964 and complete the work this year on a war footing to overcome the drought disaster in the distrcit of Ganjam in Orrisa (58)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to expedite the IInd stage of survey of Beghua medium irr gation project to ensure regular and required supply of cane to the sugar industry at Aska in Orissa (59)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the height of Bhanjanagar Reservoir in Orissa by ten feet more in order to store more water and prevent the wastage of water (60)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be be reduced by Rs.100"

[Need to immediately take up the repair of Sorada Reservoir to m... it deep for storing the river w... (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Pow... reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give immediate ... by the C. W. P. C. to Ren... Project (62)].

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[Shri D. K. Panda]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the integrated Irrigation project Bhimkund-Anandpur-Salandi (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring under irrigation 50 per cent of the land which is absolutely rainfed during the period of 4th Five Year Plan in Orissa (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to immediately work out the Dadraghati Irrigation Project in Dhankanal districts Sunder Irrigation Project Saipal Irrigation Project and Upper Indravati Project during 4th Five Year Plan period in Orissa (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete Kalo and Ong Irrigation Projects within two years, in Orissa (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds to raise the 4th Plan provision from Rs. 1.50 crores to 5 crores for lift Irrigation works in view of the remarkable potentialities for lift irrigation (67)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish ten thousand lift Irrigation points in the State of Orissa (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the sixty-six lift irrigation projects selected by the State Government of Orissa to irrigate at least 65.029 acres of Kharif and 28,000 acres of Rabi (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete Ghodahad medium irrigation project by allocating the requisite funds to Orrisa (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up Salandi Project in Orissa and expedite the work (71)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up construction of Anandapur Barrage before Salandi project tails of, so as to switch over the personnel of Salandi to Anandapur Barrage to derive the benefit of integration (72)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly) : I rise to oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Sir, this is an important Ministry and it has great bearing on the economy of the country as a whole. But I am sorry to say that this Ministry has failed to create the necessary increased potential in respect of irrigation and power. The year 1972 has been a year of flood, drought and famine in electricity. Floods have ravaged the country, inundated State after State. Drought has deprived the country of the necessary crop. Famine in electricity has dislocated all sectors of society, industry, agriculture and civil.

As a result, the people are helpless, food has become deficit, industry has stopped its

wheels, there is un-employment and lay-off has become the order of the day. The Ministry actually made the god of weather a mute scapegoat for all its failures. This is not permissible in this age of science. This indicates criminal negligence.

Regarding flood, conservation of the flood water is very valuable for generation of irrigation potential, for production of necessary crops. But this flood water is not being used in a rational way. Cannot the water of floods be locked up in reservoirs and used for irrigation purposes. This is not being done.

There is the problem of the flood waters in the Brahmaputra, in the Teesta valley, in fact in the whole country. But there is no proper plan for locking up the water in dams so that it can be rationally used for irrigation purposes.

I will cite one case. In West Bengal, there is the case of the Lower Damodar Valley. The British Government conceived of controlling the flood waters of the D.V.C. in 1943. Experts of the Tenessy Valley Scheme came here. They made a plan and advised Government to construct 8 dams to conserve the waters of the upper catchment area of the Damodar. But the Congress Government constructed only 4 dams. For this initial mistake, the lower Damodar region, the district of Hooghly and some parts of Howrah, have been subjected to the ravages of flood for 15 years. This was the initial sin committed by the Congress Government. Now, after 15 years, Dr. Rao has taken up this question and sanctioned Rs. 21 crores to rectify this. The plan is to contain the excess flood waters of the Damodar, that is, 2,60,000 cusecs; for this, construction of embankments on both banks of Maundeswari and some drainage works in the lower basin area have been planned. But can Dr. Rao definitely say that in days of heavy rains in 10 or 15 years, the heavy onrush of water will not exceed the limit of 2,60,000 cusecs? If it exceeds this limit, the excess flood waters will sweep through the Maundeswari and wipe out the embankments. Then there will be a disaster in Arambag greater than the disaster in Jalpaiguri in 1968.

According to expert opinion, the flood water can be contained in some dams in some lands in Bihar. Two more dams in Tenghat and Balpahari may be taken up. I had a talk with Dr. Rao; he said that the Bihar Government was not willing to give land. Now I see from a statement he made in the Lok Sabha on 14th August, 1972 that he had talked to the Bihar Government and they had agreed to give some land around Panchet and Maithon. Therefore, these two reservoirs at Panchet and Maithon may be expanded. Some more land could be requisitioned for constructing two more dams at Tenghat and Balpahari. I hope this can be done and also be used for irrigation purposes. The Arambagh and lower Damodar region require attention. I want a categorical answer from the Minister, Dr. Rao, on this point, whether two reservoirs at Panchet and Maithon are going to be expanded.

Furthermore, in its lower reaches the Rupnarayan has got to be desilted. I see in the Report that the work in the project has been taken up. I want to know definitely what he is going to do about this. Annual desilting must be done in the Rupnarayan, and that must be categorically assured here. There are floods everywhere. The question of containing the floods waters of the Brahmaputra and Teesta must be taken up here and now; and there is the question of controlling floods on the Brahmaputra, and Teesta and water properly used. There have been discussions recently with Bangladesh at the Committee level on joint river projects, and the question of the feasibility of the joint project was taken up there. What is going to be done after these talks? I want to hear from Dr. Rao on this Ganga-Brahamaputra-Teesta Grid project.

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

With regard to the generation of irrigation potential, I want to emphasise the importance of minor irrigation projects, in the course of the four Plans, crores of rupees have been spent and 90 per cent of this money has been spent on medium and major projects. What is the result? The actual irrigation potential was only 50 per cent or something more of the necessary potential of three million acres every year that is necessary to cope with the rate of growth of population. For this, I have got the figures. At the end of the third Plan, only 18 per cent of the cultivable land could be brought under irrigation. It cannot be called a good performance.

Moreover, out of the 450 million cft of the underground water resources, only a small percentage of it has been utilised. Dr. Rao has a bias for big projects and big reservoirs. 90 per cent of the money has been spent on big projects. Minor irrigation projects have been neglected. Everyone knows that minor irrigation involves less financial outlay and yields quicker results; they can be executed with local resources and in a shorter period. The bias for outlay on big projects is the root cause of the slow rate of augmentation of the irrigation potential of the country. This is not the way to augment the irrigation potential in a backward country and to develop it in a highly competitive age. In a developing country like ours, we must put our full efforts towards creating agricultural surplus and internal markets. This is the way to a steady and developing industrial base involving no dependence on foreign help.

Minor irrigation gives quicker results at a minimum cost. We cannot wait for long periods for commissioning of bigger projects. Big reservoirs have also proved to become sedimented after years, as is heard of Langol being sedimented after 30 to 40 years. On the other hand, big and medium projects take long periods to give results. I can speak of Kansabati. It is far behind schedule. Out of the target of 10 lakh acres, it is giving water only to 2½ lakhs of acres after a long period of 15 years.

I would ask this Ministry to give up bias for big projects such as GANGA-CAVERI GRID which will cost Rs. 3000 crores and can be completed after 30 years.

It is a good sign that 25 lakhs tube wells are to be dug to tap underground water in the fifth plan. There must be a planned development to tap underground water resources by digging wells, tube wells ; and also local storage system must be planned and encouraged. The role of minor irrigation must be developed increasingly along side the existing ones without taking in any new projects in the immediate planning.

The A.I.C.C. has also submitted a master plan for minor irrigation, wherein they say that we do not want big plans involving long gestation period, on the other hand we want to develop the irrigation potential in a short time so that we can benefit by the projects in the immediate future.

Sir, with regard to drought we feel helpless before this calamity. We must learn from China on this question. This year there was drought in North China. But how did they fight ? They mobilised the entire population their co-operatives and village communes. This year in North China 500 big and small reservoirs dried up, 47000 pumping wells worked below capacity, canals ran dry. What did they do ? With the help of co-operatives and people's communes they mobilised million peasants to wage a battle against drought. They built more than 5,000 pump wells, improved 5,000 old ones by digging deeper into the dried up streams and well beds and dug 2,000 pond size wells, thus infact expanding the irrigated acreage. Workers came from towns to help with fertilisers and insecticides etc. Government sent diesel engines and there was a record harvest.

Such things are beyond the dreams of our Government because they are away from the people and so cannot rouse them.

Now regarding generation of electricity, this is the kinetics of national development. Lenin said Soviet and Electricity is socialism. Here there is neither Soviet nor electricity. There is famine of electricity everywhere in Northern-Eastern-Southern and Western zones of Indian territory after so much planning. Dr. Rao blames weather for failure in Punjab, non-supply of coal for failure in M.P. bad coal and inefficient maintenance for failure in West Bengal, fault of Congress Government of Andhra Pradesh for failure there and so on. From his statements before Parliament it is evident that there is no planning, no co-ordination with different departments to guarantee the generation of this basic ingredient of production. It needs one centralised coordinating authority to guarantee everything on priority basis for its proper guaranteed production. We see units cannot function for want of coal, wagons in M.P., for want of spare parts, trained men in West Bengal; for want of new generator sets which are to be imported and such other things. If there is electricity there are no transmission lines to transmit them to deficit areas.

Then there is the question of determining the priority of distribution of electricity in rural areas rather than to industry. But we have no option. We are living a hand to mouth existence.

The generation of electricity is lagging behind the necessary requirement at part with the rate of development in industry, agriculture and civic necessity. We must know how backward we are in generation of electricity. India occupies the lowest rung in production of electricity. While U.S.A. consumes 7,013 kwh, U.K. consumes 3,700 kwh and U.S.S.R. consumes 2,628 kwh.

Yugoslavia consumes 1,006 k.w.h. of power in 1969. India consumes, only 93 k.w. of power in 1971-72. Of course, an ambitious scheme has been formulated to develop electricity from 18 million k.w. to 52 million k.w. in 1980. It is a huge programme to be implemented.

I hope this may be taken up with all seriousness. But, this cannot be done if a Central High Power body with power to coordinate all aspects of the generation is not set up, to do the job. I want to emphasise again that rural electrification for energising tubewells for development of irrigation potential should be given the highest priority. I want to say some thing on Farakka Barrage.

Calcutta port has got to be saved. It is in danger of being rendered useless due to silting of the bed of Bhagirathi. After much agitation Central Government decided to construct the Barrage over Ganges. It was stated by Mr. Rao that 40,000 cusecs of water would be diverted to Bhagirathi for flushing up the river bed. This was the minimum requirement. But, suddenly, the decision was changed. West Bengal Government was pressurised to accept a lesser amount of water through this Barrage. It was said that 20,000 cusecs of water will suffice. Who changed the original decision?

Later, Dr. Rao said before this Parliament on 14-8-72 that Prof. Hansen, an hydraulic expert from West Germany had categorically stated in 1957 that 40 thousand cusecs would be necessary for it for 10 months and 20,000 cusecs for the lean months from March to mid-May. And Government had accepted his suggestion that 40,000 cusecs is the minimum necessary for this.

If that is the final statement of Dr. Rao, then why did he give a wrong schedule in a statement on 31-5-1972 that reads:

> "From January to middle of March the water available will be 40,000 cusecs to 20,000 cusecs and mid-March to mid-May upto 20,000 cusecs."

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

This means that this can be less than 20,000 cusecs. This does not tally with his statement on 14th August, 1972 as has been noted already. Dr. Rao must clarify why in face of Dr. Hansen's report, this misstatement was made deliberately?

We understand that some projects in U.P. and Bihar needs water from the Ganges. We have no quarrel with them. They should get water. The necessity of irrigation projects in U.P. and Bihar can be met, during the period of March to May, by some suitable schemes for drawing adequate ground water, surface water for that shorter period, till the Ganga-Brahmaputra grid project can be executed. If that can be done, let Dr. Rao categorically state in this House that he would divert 40,000 cusecs of water of Ganges throughout the year.

Sir, you know there is a serious erosion of Ganges down stream of Farakk Barrage in Murshidabad District. This erosion threatens the present alignment of B.A.K. Loop line, National highway No. 34 also the proposed Jangipara Barrage. Three big towns Dhulian ,Aurangabad are in danger of being wiped out.

Sir, one would expect that something must be done immediately to check this. But we only see that Central and State Governments are trying to fix the main responsibility for this erosion on each other's shoulder. Nothing is being done. Even the sum of Rs. 1 crore as demanded *ad hoc* by West Bengal Government has not been given as yet by Central Government on the plea of the total estimate being sent.

On 6th March, 1973 an estimate of Rs.63 crores for protection of 51 K. M. down stream Farakka has been received by the Centre from West Bengal Government. But Dr. Rao has not mentioned how much cost the Central Government is going to bear, though he admits in a way that the Centre will bear some responsibility.

There is strong doubt that the change of the site of the barrage as suggested by the River Research Institute and eminent engineers like Mr. Devesh Mukherjee and Mr. Chakravarty is the main reason behind this recent spurt in erosion. The River Research Institute and Poona Water and Power Research Institute suggested some devices to correct that mistake. But Dr. Rao has disregarded all their advices. Now he is asserting that Farakka Barrage has no connection with this spurt in erosion. There can be no denying the fact that the erosion at the place has increased since the construction of the Barrage. It may be tested by the Hydroulic Model test of river flow. The model is still at the above Institutes. If the Central Government is proved to be responsible for this spurt in erosion, they must bear the full cost for repairing the damage done to the people.

Dr. Rao has admitted that Ganga and Brahmaputra have been causing an immense amount of erosion problem. This cannot be met by the State. I expect that after the total estimates of the scheme are scrutinised, the Central Government must bear the full expenses for containing the erosion.

Regarding the strike by the workers of the State Electricity Board, Haryana, the strike is going on now. The union has called the strike because the Board has not implemented the agreement arrived at between the Union and the Board on interim relief, medical benefit etc. The police has let loose brutal repression on the people. In these days of shortage of electricity, this sort of thing should not be allowed to continue for a long time. I would request the minister to intervene personally in this matter so that a settlement could be arrived at very soon. Otherwise, there is already famine everywhere in northern India and this may add to the difficulties and the whole economic life of the northern zone will be dislocated.

With these words, I oppose the demands of the Ministry.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. My friend from the opposition said that he is opposing the Demands. It is not for opposing him that I am supporting the Demands. I do sincerely feel that not only these Demands should be granted but Parliament should go a long way to see if bigger demands can be granted if we really mean that during the Fifth Plan period we should actually succeed in achieving the objective of democratic socialism and in that way remove poverty and regional imbalances and cater to the weaker sections of society and so on and so forth. Therefore, this Ministry has to play the basic role because for all economic development, it is electricity which is the basic infrastructure. I can do no better than quote from the document of the Ministry itself on Power Generation for the Decade 1971—81. In paragraph 1·1 it states:

> "Electric power is one of the basic infrastructure of a developing economy. Through its use in industry, agriculture, transportation and in the commercial and domestic sectors, electricity penetrates directly or indirectly into every facet of the nation's life."

The *per capita* consumption of electricity is a very sure indicator of the standard of economic growth of any country. From the figures, you will find that although our electricity generation has gone up seven-fold, we are still at a staggeringly low level compared to the developed countries of the world. Our *per oapita* consumption of electricity is only 90 K.W.H in 1970-71 as against the highest figure of 7013 in the United States in 1969. That shows where we stand.

But in passing I may say that although our *per capita* average is 90 K.W.H., the distribution is so uneven in this country that in some parts it is dismally low. I will come to that later on.

Today within the time limit I will refer to power, and I am glad the Finance Minister is also here. I hope he will appreciate the problem before us and he will be more liberal than hitherto in the allocation of funds for generation of power.

Today all our economic activities are being thwarted by the shortage of power. In fact, if I may say so, we are facing a grave crisis. The source of hydel power is drying up. In my State in the Umiam hydel project the minimum level has gone down and it is nearly closed. So, the industrial activity is at a standstill. It is so in other parts of the country also. This power crisis has created a difficult situation and I do not know how the government is going to face it.

The only thing that I would emphasize is that speedy measures must be taken and whatever the Government can do to meet the minimum power requirements of the essential sectors must be done so that the economy does not suffer, so that our agricultural activities may go on, so that a large number of labourers are not thrown out of employment as now threatened, which may create not only a grave crisis in the economic field but may create a law and order situation which it will be difficult to tackle either for the State Governments or the Central Government. This is how I view this problem. Therefore, before I go to the details of the problem. I would urge that this power crisis in the country today must be tackled with the utmost urgency by the Government, both at the Central and State level, because this is a problem for the entire country. Now the Centre may say that electricity is the responsibility of the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards and, therefore, they cannot do anything. I have an answer to this, which I will mention later on. I will say that the Centre must assume greater power and Parliament must amend the Electricity Act and strengthen the Central electricity authority so that the Government

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

of India, may not in future put forth this plea that it is the responsibilty of the States. I will come with detailed suggestions later on.

This Ministry is concerned not only with power but also with irrigation, flood control and protection from erosion. Therefore, I have some suggestions to put forth on each of these items for the consideration of the House and the Government.

I will take one point now. I know, I have to close in a minute or two because there is a Half-An-Hour Discussion. But I would just now mention this point so that I can develop it tomorrow. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you better develop it tomorrow. We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion.

18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO WORKING OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Reserve Bank of India is a key institution for growth in the economic affairs of the country. We see very impressive buildings and they have, no doubt, become big patrons in the field of architecture but not in the field of economy.

Now, a former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India who knows its working thoroughly, Mr. H.V.R. Ienger, has been quoted thus:

> "He attributed the present inflation in India to the virtually automatic process of credit expansion and wanted an Inquiry Commission to go into the extent of advice given by the Reserve Bank and accepted by the Government."

The suggestion was endorsed by Mr. R.G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Banking Commission. Mr. Ienger has been further quoted thus:

> "Technically, the RBI was the primary currency authority and bank credit. But the real deciding authority was the Government which was subjected to pressures.
>
> He brushed aside the argument that inflation was a universal phenomenon and that the present inflation in India was part of the world-wide economic process. The effect of inflation in affluent societies was different from that in a poor country like India, he contended. In a poor country, inflation would hit millions of people at the vital spot-consumption of essential goods.
>
> The ex-RBI Governor had also suggested the procedure of a parliamentary debate 'on the limit of credit expansion'".

I would like the Minister to make a note of this. Parliament has been so far, more or less kept in the dark and brushed aside.

Another gentleman has spoken about autonomy for the R.B.I. Mr B. N. Adarkar, the Bank's Governor told a meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay:

> "If there was one reason why the Reserve Bank should continue to enjoy due autonomy, it was to ensure that its power of credit creation was used wisely on the basis of an expert and non-political judgement.
>
> This did not mean that the Bank's policies and decisions should be immune from public or parliamentary criticism. The Bank benefited from such criticism.
>
> In a federal system, the Central Bank was exposed to constant pressure to create monetary resources to make good deficits arising from other sources.
>
> At a time when the resources available to the State Governments were insufficient to satisfy all demands, the Reserve Bank was asked to make good the deficit, either by making additional credit available through credit banks or by agreeing to an increased amount of market borrowing."

This has been a very unhealthy practice.

Another person, Mr Sarwar Lateef, has also issued sentiments and voiced his views. Then, there is an article from the *Hindustan Times* which says :

"Of late, the Reserve Bank has come in for comment on its role in the management of the credit and monetary policies of the Government. Doubts have been expressed over its relationship with the Government and it has been suggested that its advice has not always been altogether free or independent of predilections in Delhi."

This is very alarming. Why should this happen ?

The Finance Minister has, of course, rejected these things.

Now, I would like to quote certain things about the duties of the Reserve Bank as shown in the book entitled "Functions and working of Reserve Bank of India". On p. 4 it says :

"The main functions of a central bank are broadly the same all over the world, namely, acting as note issuing authority, bankers' bank and banker to Government."

It also says :

"It is generally agreed that a central bank's objectives should be to promote or facilitate a high growth rate, full employment, price stability and a viable external payments position.

The Reserve Bank has the sole right to issue notes and it also acts as banker to the commercial banks and to some of the financial institutions including State cooperative banks, holding custody of their cash reserves and granting them accommodation in a discretionary way."

It mentions further :

"..administration of the public debt was the direct responsibility of the Government, although the Public Debt Offices were being managed by the Imperial Bank of India. Both these aspects of Government finance have now been centralised in the Reserve Bank. Further, the Bank acts as banker not only to the Government of India, but in view of the federal character of the Indian Constitution, also to the Governments of the States."

It adds :

"The Bank is also entrusted with the management of the public debt ." etc.

So many things are enumerated. Let us know how much goods they have been able to deliver.

Then I come to the point as to how they have failed. This is from the famous book, *The Menace of inflation*, by Shri Gyanchand. It clearly says :

"The Reserve Bank of India is India's Central bank, and as is true of all central banks, the maintenance of price stability is one of its main functions. It has failed completely in the discharge of this function ; and at a time when the prices are under constant and increasing pressure, it is unable to counter it even by utilising fully all its power and instruments of regulation and control.

"The conclusion, of course, follows that the responsibility for the fact that the Reserve Bank, in theory and practice, has, largely speaking, looked up to and followed the lead of countries like USA, UK, and all other countries with which it shares their virtual commitments to the same major premises, articulate or inarticulate, of monetary theory and practice in all essentials and even in

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some cases in non-essentials . . ." etc., etc.

I do not want to go into the details of that. It also says :

"But inflation in India—creeping inflation, if we must use that epithet— in spite of all the subterfuges which the monetary authorities and their appointed apologists have tried to find for it, was not and is not inevitable. It could and should have been prevented and even now it can and should be tamed. But the men in power and the interests which more and more have been fastening their hold over them, are held captive by the views and concepts of the economists which in spite of being obsolete, specially in relation to our conditions and problems, ought to be defunct but are not, besides of course their being in the grip of the narrow minority interests which they represent and serve. The result is that these men in a crisis could only yield to the pressure of U.S.A. as the way out and fall back upon a measure like devaluation as a sovereign remedy of inflation and barter away our economic independence nnational honour and dignity for only a mess of pottage—for aid of £900 million to import spare parts and components for some of our possibly highly favoured industries."

That is the character, this is the achievement and performance, of this Government.

I now come to price rise. Let us see the index numbers of wholesale prices. Taking 1963 a s the base year, as 100, we find that, in 1965, in the case of India it was 120 and in November, 1971 it jumped to 174. If you look at Egypt, as against 112 in 1965, it went up only to 119·1; in the case of France, the figures are 104 and 128; in the case of Iran, it was 106·3 in 1965 and it went up to 121·9 in 1971; in the case of Japan the figure was 101·1 and it went up to 110·9; in the case of Pakistan, it was 110·4 and it went up to 141.6, whereas in India as I said, from 120 in 1965 the figure jumped to 174 in November 1971. Today, you know, Sir, where we are, we are indeed in a burning furnace. Then, in the matter of consumer price index—in 1965, for all commodities taken together it was 124 and 127 for food items and then in 1971 it touched 197 and 212 respectively. In Pakistan it was 110 and 115·1 in 1965 and in 1971 it was 146·7 and 156·8. So Sir, in the matter of consumer price index rise we have in fact topped the world.

Then there is the glaring example of deficit financing. What does the Reserve Bank do except displaying its great power and glorious buildings ? Regarding deficit financing, Centre and the States combined, it was :

First Five Year Plan 1951—56—Rs. 333 crores, Second Five Year Plan 1956—61 —Rs. 954 crores and the Third Plan— 1961—66—Rs. 1133 crores and the three annual plans 1966—1969—Rs. 679 crores. Then the increase in money supply was : in 1970—71—Rs. 753 crores, 1971-72, Rs. 998 crores and 1972-73—Rs.1067 crores and the percentage of variation to annual growth rate was: 4% in 1970-71— 2% in 1971-72 and about 1% in 1972-73. And so, we are on the top of the world. That is the Reserve Bank's performance. Then the total actual deficit financing as measured by the bank credit to the Government sector was: 1970-71—Rs. 510 crores, 1971-72—Rs. 1183 crores and 1972-73—Rs. 1342 crores. These are the actual figures of deficit financing and I want to ask Mr. Chavan, I have written to him giving all these points because I want a detailed and elaborate reply from him, what advice the Reserve Bank tendered to the Government and how the Government reacted to the advice and if they have rejected it, on what grounds they have rejected it and if they have accepted it, how they have implemented it.

There has been a hush-hush and I do not know how many skeletons there are in the cup-board, so that they must sit tight.

Nearer home, in India, on December 21, 1957, the Finance Minister said in the Rajya Sabha :

"The Governor of the Reserve Bank is not an officer of the Government. The Reserve Bank happens to be a supreme autonomous body that was created He is a non-official . . .

How true ?

". . . He is entitled to criticise the Government,. . .

I have never heard

". . . to differ from Government. .

I have never known.

". . . we can in matters where Government's policies are to be carried out, issue directives; but the Reserve Bank can hold a different opinion, though they have to act according to the directives issued by the Government for good reason's. He is bound to carry out the direction, but, in doing so, he is entitled to tell me and also publish it in his report that the Government of India was advised in the matter."

I would like to be enlightened on this, Mr. Chavan, and, correctly too.

The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India was separated from its banking department as per section 23(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The details of the working of these two Departments are therefore supplied separately. However there are differences in the details of their working.

Whereas full details of its working are given by the Banking Department, details about the working of the Issue Department are invariably too brief,— Why is it so ? At present, the Issue Department published only a sterile weekly statement. We have a right to know why the Reserve Bank has been trying to hide things from us.

Then, a lot of other information regarding public debt, the types of securities held their depreciation etc. would be necessary for an intelligent discussion of the Government's economic policy and its implementation by the Reserve Bank of India.

There also, Mr. Chavan owes an explanation to the House as to how they have deprived us of this vital information. They are obliged to supply it but they have deliberately kept us in darkness. The Federal Reserve System of the USA does publish all such reasonable information about the working of its Issue Department in its monthly and annual reports. As told to the Radcliffe Committee of the FRS, the information given to the public by the Central Bank should be sufficient enough to create public 'confidence in the motives of those managing the system. It would then be possible in India to pin-point the defects in the actual working of the relationship between the Government and the R.B.I.

At present the general public is in the dark regarding the most important aspects of the working of the RBI. There is no way to know whether the RBI Governor had given any advice to the Government on some aspect of monetary policy, whether it was accepted by the Government, and if not accepted, why not. We will also never know whether there was any difference of opinion between the Governor and the Government. The RBI has devalued the Indian rupee on the sly. For the third time in 14 months the Government has managed to devalue the rupee without saying so. Before 15th February the rupee was worth 0·00333 ounces of gold, calculated at 38 dollars per ounce of gold and Rs. 7·90 per dollar. But on the day when the new international rates came into force the value of the rupee went down to 0·00312 ounces of gold.

I don't want to go into the details of this. I wish to point out how the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have cheated the country and the people of the country, and how they have done this behind the back of the country, and the utter darkness to which the people were kept.

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Then I come to currency notes destruction—this has become a public scandal. Mr. Chavan talks so much about employment, but this is what happens. The RBI employees have come out with statement that they will be going on a strike from the 10th, that is, tomorrow. *This will* be an all-India strike. *This will* be a major issue. I now say what they have said. This is what the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association says :

> "One of the major functions of the Reserve Bank, the country's Central Bank, is regulation of currency system. As the Controller of the currency it puts currency notes into circulation.

Then they say :

> Certain checks are essential to keep the quality and quantity of the currency notes at the desired level. Otherwise bad money overtake good money and this built-in defect puts the country's currency system out of its gear. This perspective necessitates a systematic and detailed process of through scrutiny and counting of the notes received back from circulation in accordance with the provisions incorporated in the Bank Manual for the purpose.
>
> Upto early sixties this procedure was normally followed. Subsequently the Bank's management have been insisting that the volume of currency circulation having become unmanage able the standard procedure of counting, checking, sorting etc. has to be abandoned. So came the Emergency Procedure (EP) by which a total lot of notes are punched (defaced) and destroyed after subjecting them to a percentage checking. "

That is the thing, Sir. That is what is worrying us.

> "This wrong step led to the other. This Emergency Procedure has been revised and Special Procedure (SP) introduced whereby even the defacement of the soiled notes before destruction has been given up."

Then they say .

> "These changes cannot but lead to forged notes being passed off undetected, shortages in packets unnoticed, the actual value of notes in circulation being less than their declared figure due to more notes being in the ketthan provided for and notes fit for recirculation being burn to ashes.
>
> Besides putting the currency system in jeopardy these changes procedures affect the employment potential of the institution as well as the job security of the employees. Further the flood-gates of fraudulent practices are opened. Had these procedures not been restored to several thousands of employed youths could have found employment." etc. etc.

The Reserve Bank of India has got power with regard to Foreign exchange control. I have got a list or 12 items here which was given to me in Exchange reply to a question. They have absolute power to conrol Foreign Exchange to another question of mine.

> "Do you maintain a detailed account of the incoming remittances particulary meant for foreign missions and missionaries ? If so, what are the details thereof ? If not, why not ?"—

Vide p. 53 of the copy of the proceedings—

the answer was :

> "there are no restrictions under the Exchange Control regulations on inward remmittances to India through

banking channels. However, purely for statistical purposes authorised dealers are required to give particulars...."

But the Reserve Bank does not hold itself responsible for anything in the matter; it absorbs itself and clears out of the passage; because it involves very powerful white monopolists, it cannot do anything.

Then my question was :

"In the context of what he has stated just now, I quote from the Kaul Committee report which, I consider it is a gross under-estimate, says that the total leakage through the manipulation in trade channels is of the order of Rs. 240 crores. Then I place more reliance on this very useful *Economic on Political Weekly* which says that the foreign exchange leakage on all these counts would not be below Rs. 400-500 crores. My estimate is that under-invoicing and over-invoicing takes at least Rs. 500 crores a year. On the top of it, improper remittances and illegal remittances currency smuggling etc. is another Rs. 400 crores. So, a thousand crores of rupees of foreign exchange is the illegal outflow from our country".

I asked a question of a very high official of the Reserve Bank

"The job for which we assemble here is conservation of foreign exchange in the country. Is there a leakage from India, company-wise ? Can you give a note on this ?"

The answer was :

"We do have a record of each remittance because it has to be reported to the Reserve Bank. But to give for each company, it is difficult because there are so many companies involved".

Can you imagine that a bank which is the Reserve Bank of the country could be so callous where we are losing money by billions ?

I put some more questions.

"How many international brand names are being used in India for which money has been allowed to be remitted— give detailed figures".

The answer was :

"The present system of maintaining statistical data does not indicate the total number of all the brand names of foreign companies which are used in India or of the remittances made for the use of each one of them. Information is, however, available regarding the total remittances made towards 'technical know how' and 'royalties'."

I put another question, on capitalisation of foreign trade marks :

"Capitalisation of foreign trade marks has been permitted by the Government ; the amount of money that has been remitted on this account, and if the Government will be putting an end to this."

The reply was :

"From the data presently maintained, it is not possible to say whether any shares have been permitted to be issued to non-resident companies specifically for the use of trade marks."

But are they blind ? Don't they read the balance sheets ? These are the people who have worked us out.

How could Mundra's keep sterling holdings of about 2 millions in UK in benami names of the following running, controlled and administered public limited concerns : Brahmaputra Tea Co. UK Ltd. Hore Miller & Co.UK Ltd., Duncan Stratton & Co. UK Ltd., SB Industrial Development Co. UK Ltd., etc. etc.

I have got another piece of information concerning Shah Wallace & Co. This has become a big scandal, I have been told by very reliable, knowledgeable persons that the Punjab National Bank was in possession of a cable, a telegram, from one manufacturer, Hanover Trust, London

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informing that Moira Investment, Luxembourg, was being formed with Mr. Kalyan Bose, a criminal man who should be put behind bars, and Mr. G.D. Kothari, who I know is a nephew of Mr. G.D. Birla, and Mr. Sudhir Deb, brother-in-law of Kalyan Bose, and Superintendent of Birla's Hukum Chand Jute Mills.

I want to ask Shri Chavan : what did the Reserve Bank of India do in this context as the authority on foreign exchange control ? I also want to ask him this question. The Punjab National Bank is an authorised as a dealer of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank.

What action has been taken so far as against the Punjab National Bank ?

Is it true—the story of swindling the money of a West German Bank ? Or is it a smokescreen to make black money white ? Why was not section 4 of the Indian Penal Code applied against these people ? How did the Reserve Bank of India allow a man called Vim Rathko, an employee of Sudarsan Birlas, to go abroad, to London and Switzerland—

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you can avoid names, it would be better.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU —on behalf of the Oriental Carpet Manufacturing Co., when he was not even an employee ? What about his stay in a posh guest-house in Bargell Square, owned by Birlas in London and Switzerland ?

I say this Reserve Bank is a monument of failure. If you know about the Hindalco, they have been remitting money from all possible sources, digging holes here and there. I do not want to take much time. But this is what they are doing,—commission running into millions of dollars was remitted somehow to Traders International. This was not enough for the Birla bosses. They even managed through manipulation a duplicate remittance of the purchase commission to another office of theirs located in Switzerland, which is known as Messrs. Birla AG., Zug. Similarly, commission remittances were made against exports and imports since 1962 to both the Birla offices—that is one item—in Washington and Zug (Switzerland) in violation of foreign exchange rules. Not only this. They even managed to get duplicate commission remittances made to these offices against the same contract. What is the Reserve Bank, with its glorious building here and with Mr Chavan at the top, doing ? I want to ask that question

I will finish in one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You want the Minister to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Yes, Sir. The Government have said that they have been fighting black money. When we have been trying to unearth black money, the Reserve Bank had approached the Wanchoo Commission to destroy the report or to withdraw the report. That is the job of the Reserve Bank—not to curb inflation ! Then there is the mysterious story of Nagerwala. What has the Reserve Bank been doing about it ? It is their baby. We want to know what has finally come out.

Then, I want to ask him what is the criterion for the composition of this Board—Central Board of Directors. That a man must be a tycoon representative ? A man must be a *kulak*; a man must be a diehard; a bureaucrat, preferably a British tailored variety. They had been kicking hard on our back during freedom struggle. We have S. L. Kirloskar on the Board. Then there is Bhaskar Mitter. Is that the criterion ? I have got the names here. Mr Kirloskar, Mr. Bhaskar Mitter.

MR. CHAIRMAN . Avoid names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is all there in the printed document of the Reserve Bank. How can I avoid it ? On the Central Board of Directors, as on June 30, 1972, Mr Chavan's nominees or Mr S. Jagannathan's nominees are, Mr. Kirloskar, Mr. Bhaskar Mitter—speakes for the White man only, the

British; he was President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce once upon a time,—Andrew Yule—good people! You know how they boot the Indians—tea, indigo, jute. Then Mr. Arvind N. Mafatlal—a socialist, of course. Then, Mr. G. Basu, Mr. D.C. Kothari etc. These are the nominees of Mr. Chavan on the Reserve Bank of India, and talk about—(*Interruption*) I can give you the whole book. It takes time.

Lastly, before I sit down, I want to bring to your notice a telegram from the Reserve Bank employees, which I received just five minutes before leaving my bungalow this afternoon. It says :

> "Refer to-day's newspapers and inform immediately that of total number of pieces repeat pieces in circulation one and two-rupee notes constitute fiftyone per cent stop Denominations one to twenty ninety-six per cent Stop Explain objection to chest opening by others where our office situated and not in distant places Stop Clarify Public Accounts Department position and Exchange Control Department power delegation Stop. Nearly three hundred persons work of ECD Export Section alone computerised."

Because a big tycoon must sell his computer services because Mr. Chavan wants—

> "Mention that pay revision relates to rising living costs and has no bearing on quota works."

This telegram has come from the All India Bank Employees Association. It has a curious aspect. The Reserve Bank of India is a house of cards. It has impressive buildings, and impressive rooms, a conglomeration of tycoons and vested interests. The Reserve Bank of India has totally and utterly failed to stand by the common man, the working men in the country. It has completely ruined the economy of the country. Therefore, before I sit down, I would urge that a committee of enquiry should be appointed. There should be parliamentarians and economists in that committee free from governmental influence and pressure and there should be a thorough probe as Mr. Iengar and other eminent persons have demanded. There should be a thorough probe for the sake of the welfare of the country.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Last year there was a discussion on the forward Contact Regulations Act and during that debate it was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister that speculators and hoarders had been granted liberal loans and that false statements were made by those speculators. In that connection Mr. Chavan made a statement in this House that the speculators would not be granted loans and there would be more strict scrutiny in such cases. Within two or three days of that statement, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India made a statement, and since then the Governor in violation of that order or declaration or promise to this House has been granting more loans to the speculators, a most flouting the hon. Minister's promise. What steps are being taken to stop such violations by the Reserve Bank of India authorities ? Even after the hon. Minister's promise and declarations to observe the rules strictly while granting loans to the speculators and hoarders, why has it been allowed to happen.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I have heard the strong speech full of quotations from hon. colleague Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. H had raised a few points. Some of them were relevant to the subject matter that he had promised to raise. But he will kindly excuse me if I say some of them were not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a matter of opinion. He has raised a discussion with a view to ask for an enquiry and probe into the working of the Reserve Bank of India. I think it is much better if I make it clear at the very beginning that it is not the intention of the Government to start any such enquiry because it is not necessary. It appear that the purpose of this debate was to create doubts in the minds of people about the most important institution, the Reserve Bank of India, which is the central banking authority in our country. Let us go into the basic functions of the Reserve Bank of India. Even according to those who wanted to criticise the Reserve Bank of India—I was very pleased to see Mr. Bosu quoting H.V.R. Iengar—the twin purpose, the twin objective of the Reserve Bank of India is to secure or assure the stability of currency and also to work in such a manner that it would subserve the national interest and the country's economy. These are, in broad terms, the objectives of the Reserve Bank of India.

Now the question that Mr. H.V.R Ienger has raised and hon. Member Shri Bosu also raised was about deficit financing. I have read the speech of H.V.R. Ienger and I have got with me some portions, some quotations from his speech I would read one of those quotations which is very relevant. His main point about deficit finacing was whether there is any safe limit to deficit financing and whether in that matter the Reserve Bank of India has given any advise to the Government and if it has given any advice why should there not be a public dialogue. Why can there not been a public discussion in Parliament ? That is the point he has made.

In this connection it would be very necessary to point out what Mr. H.V.R. Iengar has to say about the general problem as such, I have got a part of his speech. Possibly you also quoted from the same part of his speech. This is what he says.

"The furtherance of planned economic objectives in the case of a developing country such as India could only mean a continuous inflation of prices, which means a continuous erosion of the stability of currency. This is inevitable in any developing process and by no conceivable stretch of imagination could a country such as ours possibly raise resources by non-inflationary means, enough to meet both current needs of the administration as well as the needs of massive development effort."

This is what Mr. H.V.R. Iengar says. It is not Chavan speaking.

"The question has never been as to whether we can do without inflation."

According to him, the question has not been as to what we can do to stop inflation but the question has always been as to what is the degree of inflation that the country can tolerate. This is a very reasonable thing which we have also accepted. This is not a point on which any dogmatic views can be expressed. Also he has stated that there can be tolerable limits. But, on this matter also there cannot be any dogmatic views. This is what he says:

"Dogmatic views cannot be expressed because the problem is not one of more economics. It is intermixed with the problem of psychology. The Reserve Bank is a primary creater of currency and bank credit and technically, has the major responsibility for creating monetary conditions whioh create and sustain inflation. But, unfortunately for the Bank and the people of this country, the Reserve Bank is not the sole deciding authority as to the degree to which the currency and credit can be expanded at any particular point of time. It is true that the Reserve Bank cannot take final view in the matter, and the reason is that the real deciding authority is Government and Government is

subjected to several pressures. I am not saying, for the moment, that Government should not decide this." That is what Shri Iengar says. Obviously, there can only be one sovereign authority in a country and that cannot be the Reserve Bank and that should be the Government elected by the people and responsible to the people. The Reserve Bank is in no position to assess the options open to Government and Government should assess the extent to which it is possible to resist political pressures etc. One thing is certain that the Reserve Bank, in this matter, has a certain role but the final responsibility for taking decisions about the limit of deficit financing is that of Government. Government is responsible to this Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We wanted to know as to how you react ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly, about deficit financing also, we cannot take a dogmatic view. The tolerable limit of deficit financing depends upon many factors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want to be told about that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CH VAN : This is a continuous dialogue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Can't you lay it on the Table of the House ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : These things cannot be placed on the Table of the House because a continuous dialogue and discussion goes on from day-to-day. It is not that on one point they just give orders to Government and the Government says 'No'. The hon. Member Shri Bosu must try to know how the administration runs. It is not that anyone point the Reserve Bank issues a *Dawa* to Government saying that there should not be any deficit financing beyond 'X' limit. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bosu, one minute please. I think that when you spoke nobody interfered. Nobody asked anything, nor interjected. Would you not allow the same liberty to other hon. Members including the Ministers ? That puts him off from the argument.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : So, Sir, the point that I was mentioning was this. As regards deficit financing, for example, if we want to raise a public loan, naturally, we go and discuss it with the Reserve Bank as to what is the safe limit for raising the loan ? Normally, in this particular matter we go by the judgment of the Reserve Bank. So, on many points we have accepted it because ultimately in the matter of public loans raised by the Centre, the States or autonomous bodies like the State Electricity Boards etc. We go by the advice of the Reserve Bank of India. He quoted the statement of Mr. H. V. R. Iengar. It is a wise statement. I do not entirely agree with all the statements he has made. But he said, it is not merely an economic issue, but deficit financing is also an issue where you have to take certain political policies into consideration. In this particular matter Government always keeps Parliament informed. When the budget is presented, Parliament is taken into confidence and told that these are the possibilities. Whenever we come forward with further supplementary demands, if at all we have to go in for deficit financing, we do it with the approval of Parliament. Mr. Bosu may or may not approve of it, but this Parliament, as a sovereign body, approves of it. So, there is nothing done behind anybody. Nothing is concealed. It is an open matter. The fact we are discussing it here today shows that it is an open matter. As far as deficit financing is concerned, certainly the Reserve Bank has its independence to give us advice and it has been giving us such advice. Ultimately Government takes a decision with the approval of this sovereign body.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Did it at any point of time ask you not to do it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is a matter between the Reserve Bank and the Government. cannot tell you at what time what advice it gave. Sometimes they say, don't do it. Sometimes we have to do that. Sometimes they publish their own views in their own bulletins, which are not favourable to Government. They have the autonomy and the right to do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . Even in capitalist country like America, these matters are given far wider publicity than in this country which professes socialism.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I did not know that you were praising the American system and ideas.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I did not say that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not want to go into polemics about it. He is a good friend of mine. He says that we resorted to devaluation on the sly. It is not correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have you made any announcement on the floor of the House that you are devaluing ? You are devaluing it gradually bit by bit. Have you ever taken the House into confidence about it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have made statements many times on the floor of the House about the international monetary scene as far as exchange rates are concerned, in reply to questions etc. Only the other day, I made a long statement about the monetary situation in the world You are living in a world where there is a hot war of exchange rates; I would not say it is a cold war, it is a hot war. When the other currencies are either revalued or devalued, you cannot isolate yourself from the rest of the world. It has a certain effect on us. But the Reserve Bank takes care to see that we are the least affected. That is the only thing I can mention. There is no truth in the statement that we are devaluing on the sly. It is a question of merely making an assessment of the international scene of exchange terms as it is today.

Then, he mentioned many names of individuals and firms in connection with foreign exchange. I do not know what the Reserve Bank has got to do about it. It is very unfair to make all sorts of allegations without any foundation, without any evidence. He has asked many questions which we have answered on the floor of the House. Now he has mentioned half a dozen companies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I made a specific allegation that a cable came to the Punjab National Bank from Luxemberg about Moira Investment of Mr. Kalyan Basu. Secondly, the Reserve Bank is the supreme and final authority in the matter of control of foreign exchange, and the Punjab National Bank is one of the nationalised banks. How is it that the Reserve Bank did not act in the matter although there is evidence in black and white in the records of the Punjab National Bank ? Is it not because of the powerful influence of Birlas ?

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN : I personally think that the Reserve Bank is not in any way connected with this. He has mentioned certain facts. I cannot say that the Reserve Bank can be held responsible for this. I am sure that whenever any matter is brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank, it goes into it. That is my presumption.

Then he mentioned about the directors of the Reserve Bank, perhaps from some old list. For his information I may say that Shri S. Jagannathan is the Governor and the other members are Shri P. N. Damry, Dr. R. K. Hazari, Shri S. S. Shiralkar and Shri V. V. Chari, all Deputy Governors, Prof. M. L. Dantwala, Chairman, Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd., Bombay, Shri A.N Haksar Chairman, India Tobacco Co. Ltd., Dr. Bharat Ram, Chairman & Managing Director, Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co.

Ltd., Shri C. Ramakrihna Advocate, Madras, Shri C. P. Srivastava, Chairman & Managing Director, Shipping Corporation of India, Shri M. P. Chitale, Chartered Accountant, Bombay, Dr K. Kanungo, Dean and Joint Director, Indian Agro Research Institute, Dr. B. Datta, Calcutta, Dr. G. Parthasarathy, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr. V. Kurien, General Manager, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Chairman, Law Commission and Dr. A. M. Khusro, Professor, Indian Institute of Economic Growth. This is the galaxy of economists and eminent public men sitting on the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank and it is something of which we should be proud. Merely to mention some names here and try to give a very distorted picture is very unfair to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu himself, unfair to the Reserve Bank and unfair to the country. Therefore, I do not accept any of the allegation made against the Reserve Bank. I repudiate all the allegations made against them and refuse to accept the demand for an inquiry.

Then one hon. Member said that the Governor of the Reserve Bank said something which in effect Flouts one of my statements. I do not think anything of that sort has taken place. If he sends me more details, I shall look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Bharat Ram had to leave the Board because he was involved in a scandal about DC aircraft to be purchased from a foreign monopoly concern.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : How can they do anything when there is such a larg number of people sitting in the Board ? How can I say that the allegations are true or not ? Therefore, my presumption is that the allegations are not true unless they are proved. These are eminent persons there. How can we go on accepting allegations of this type ?

Then, it was said that the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India agreed to give loans to speculators. The Reserve Bank Governor does not directly deal with giving loans. It is the Banks which give loans. What I have said is that we have taken steps and made certain arrangements in the banking procedures to see that speculators will not be able to get loans. This is what I have said. This is the policy even today, that we must see that the money that is given in the form of loans and advances must be for genuine economic viable purposes and for productive purposes. If on the sly somebody is taking advantage for speculation, certainly, it deserves going in to the facts and looking into them. But it is beyond my imagination how the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India is connected with this sort of thing.

I would like the hon. Member, when he makes a statement on a very important forum like this, to be more careful. I would request that whatever their views may be about 'A' or 'B' or 'C' let them remember, the Reserve-Bank is one very important structure of Indian economy which is very necessary for the stability of the country. It is the interest of everyone of us. Parliament, the country, the economy, that we keep up the prestige and dignity of this great institution, the Reserve Bank of India.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 10, 1973/*Chaitra* 20, 1895 (*Saka*).

MGIPND—L—230 LS—1010